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Vice-President Mondale (left) and Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill applauding President Carter as he prepares to deliver his State of the Union address to Congress.

Vance Unable to Persuade Sadat To Resume Parley in Jerusalem

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today failed to persuade Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to send his negotiating team back to the disrupted political talks in Jerusalem but secured his public pledge that "the door to peace is not closed."

"Mr. Sadat wants to 'let things cool a bit' before resuming peace talks with Israel in Jerusalem," a senior U.S. official said today. Reuters reported.

"We've hit a bump on the

• Israel rejects Egyptian demands for withdrawal from Arab lands. Page 2.

Swiss Put Sale Of Arms in 1977 At \$256 Million

BERN, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Swiss exports of weapons and other war material rose by 4 per cent in 1977 to \$13 million Swiss francs (\$256.5 million), the government said today.

The total represented 1.2 per cent of total Swiss exports.

West Germany was by far the biggest customer for military material with purchases of \$18 million francs.

Spain followed with purchases of \$5 million francs, the Netherlands with \$1 million francs and Austria with purchases worth \$45 million francs, the government said.

"The whole thing" must now be re-evaluated and indicated that the

minimum Egypt would accept to keep the peace process moving would be Israel's agreement to a declaration of principles embodying the two basic Arab demands—Israel's withdrawal from territory occupied in the 1967 war and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

The declaration had been under discussion in Jerusalem earlier this week when Mr. Sadat recalled his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, on Wednesday night on grounds that the Israelis were steering the talks into a "vicious circle." Egypt wants the two principles accepted before the negotiations on details. Israel insists on

negotiating, even these from the start.

Mr. Sadat, standing alongside Mr. Vance in the garden of his residence, declined to disclose his next move, which he is expected to announce tomorrow at an emergency session of the Egyptian parliament. "I advise you to wait until you hear my speech," he said with a chuckle.

Not Understood

But he became agitated as he repeatedly accused the Israeli and particularly Prime Minister Menahem Begin, of arrogance and said that "the spirit behind my initiative is not correctly understood among Premier Begin and his aides. For this, I think the peace process would be useless now to continue on false principles."

Striking a theme that he kept returning to throughout his remarks, Mr. Sadat said, "Let me say this: whenever Israel chooses to agree to the principles not to tread on others' land or sovereignty, well, everything can be resumed." He seemed to allude in part to the controversy over the Jewish settlements in the Sinai, which Mr. Begin has contended would not be removed as part of a withdrawal arrangement. The issue has escalated into a major point of friction between the two countries.

Mr. Vance's scheduled visit here took on new urgency after the Egyptians pulled out of the political committee talks. Yesterday, the secretary of state conferred with Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Moise Dayan in Jerusalem in an effort to find a way to mend the rupture.

When he arrived in Cairo this morning, Mr. Vance and his party were shuttled by helicopter to the Nile residence where he briefed Mr. Sadat on his discussions with the Israelis. The two men talked alone for more than two hours before walking outside to greet reporters, who had collected near a giant banyan tree. After the news conference, they lunched on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Soviet Union Lifts Ban on Travel By Foreigners to Over 20 Towns

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—In the first major revision of travel rules for over 10 years, the Soviet Union has added over 20 towns and cities to the list of areas open to foreigners, Western diplomats have disclosed.

The additions include the industrial city of Magnitogorsk, in the southern Urals, and at least nine towns in the Baltic states. The new regulations also set out by name newly "open" areas in the Moscow administrative region.

At the same time, a large chunk of territory on Soviet Kazakhstan's sensitive border with China has been sealed off. Foreigners have also been barred from Yedreyskaya, the Jewish autonomous region in the Soviet Far East, which also lies on the Sino-Soviet border.

On balance, the diplomats said, the rules mean a relaxation of restrictions on foreign travelers.

News of the changes came in a note issued to all embassies here early this month. Apparently intended to show Moscow's commitment to Helsinki pledges of free movement and contacts, the note said the new rules were aimed at "extending the possibilities of travel within the territory of the USSR."

The new list still bars foreigners from vast areas of Soviet territory and a long list of cities including Sverdlovsk, Gorod, Perm, Omsk, Tomsk, Kirov, Saratov and Sevastopol.

Spain Grants Amnesty In '73 Premier Killing

MADRID, Jan. 20 (UPI).—A Madrid court today effectively closed the case of the 1973 assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, granting amnesty to the 14 persons charged in the killing. No trial was held.

The Basque separatist group ETA took responsibility for the killing. The court ruled that the slaying was politically motivated and that thus the defendants could be pardoned under the amnesty law passed last fall.

In State of Union Address

Carter Calls for Cooperation, Gives Economy Top Priority

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—President Carter, reporting to the nation after a year in the White House, called last night for a "new spirit" of partnership to help him achieve his unfinished national agenda.

In his first State of the Union Message to Congress, the President sketched his plans for a \$25-billion tax cut this year and called for creating a Cabinet-level department of education and for a major overhaul of the federal Civil Service system.

But he said that the main task

- Speech draws little support in Congress. Page 3.
- Modest proposals fail to focus Carter priorities. Analysis, Page 3.

of his administration would be to revive the economy, even if it means sacrificing his goal of balancing the federal budget by 1980.

The Right Choice'

"This year, the right choice is to reduce the burden on the taxpayers and provide more jobs for our people," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter spoke to a joint meeting of the 95th Congress, which began its second session yesterday. He also submitted to Congress a 50-page document listing his administration's accomplishments last year and setting more specific proposals for this year.

Neither the President's speech nor his written report contained surprises or sweeping proposals for new government programs.

But in a presentation that was moderate in tone and substance, Mr. Carter made some specific proposals clearly designed to please politically sensitive groups.

Mr. Carter was interrupted by applause 45 times during the 45-minute, nationally televised speech.

One of the strongest rounds of applause came when he called for approval of the Panama Canal treaties; the President smiled and said, "I have to say that is very welcome applause."

The tax cuts the administration

TAXES—Proposed a \$23-billion income-tax cut in fiscal year 1979 of which \$17 billion would go to individuals and \$6 billion to businesses. The proposal also includes \$2 billion in reduction in excise and payroll taxes.

JOBS—Asked for an extension of funds for 725,000 public service jobs along with a \$700-million increase in funds to provide jobs for unemployed teen-agers. Also proposed a \$400-million effort to involve both private industry and labor unions in the training and hiring of the hard-core unemployed.

CITIES—Asked for \$2.85 billion, which is \$150 million more than this year, in aid to revitalize urban areas. Said he would consider extending federal lending assistance to New York City.

AGRICULTURE—Said he would propose an international emergency grain reserve of up to 6 million metric tons to help nations needing such assistance. Also said he would as required by law, provide \$7.3 billion in price support payments to farmers.

INTELLIGENCE—Intends to issue a "comprehensive" executive order that would govern the intelligence activities of the FBI, the CIA and other such organizations.

The President sought to highlight his priorities for the year—in domestic policy, he still stalled national energy legislation and the state of the economy, and in foreign policy, Senate approval of the proposed Panama Canal treaties.

Bluntly conceding that "on energy legislation we have failed the American people," Mr. Carter told the Congress: "We know we have to act. We know what we must do."

The tax cuts the administration

FOREIGN POLICY—Emphasized his commitment to achieving Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. Said he would continue to seek a new strategic arms limitation agreement with Moscow.

EDUCATION—Proposed a 14-per-cent increase in federal aid to education, more than \$1 billion, with much of the increase earmarked for poor and handicapped students. Also proposed a Cabinet-level department of education.

HOUSING—Proposed the expansion of a wide variety of federal housing programs that would, for example, increase from 2.6 million to 3.1 million the number of families receiving some form of rent assistance.

HEALTH—Will send Congress later in the year a proposal for national health insurance, although he said he was aware that it would not be enacted. Said the bill would open a "national debate" on the issue.

RESEARCH—Budget will call for an 11-per-cent increase in federal funds devoted to scientific research.

TRANSPORTATION—Will propose a comprehensive highway and transit program that would provide more than \$45 billion over the next four fiscal years.

program of asking business and labor to hold down wage and price increases.

Mr. Carter did not mention balancing the budget by the end of his term but asserted that "we can move rapidly toward a balanced budget—and we will."

Much of the speech had a cautious, conservative tone as the President stressed the limits he sees on government.

"We need patience and goodwill, and we need to realize that there is a limit to the role and

function of government," he said. "Government cannot eliminate poverty, provide a bountiful economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, cure illiteracy, provide energy or mandate goodness. Only a true partnership between government and the people can hope to reach these goals."

Foreign Policy

The President devoted only a small portion of his speech to foreign policy. He reiterated his commitment to seek a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union and to keep the United States actively engaged in the Middle East peace negotiations. But he placed the heaviest emphasis on the canal treaties.

Mr. Carter's presentation was made at a time of uncertainty for his presidency, with returning members of Congress and public opinion polls reporting an erosion in confidence in his ability.

In this political atmosphere, Mr. Carter sought to spell out what he sees as his role in the nation's future.

"Each generation of Americans has to face circumstances not of its own choosing, by which its character is measured and its spirit is tested." For some generations, this has meant war or other crisis, he said.

"There are other times when there is no single overwhelming crisis—yet profound national interests are at stake," the President continued. "At such times the risk of inaction can be equally great. It becomes the task of leaders to call forth the vast and restless energies of our people to build for the future... we live in such times now—and face such duties."

Declaring that he senses a "growing sense of peace and common purpose" in the country, Mr. Carter said that the lack of an overriding crisis presents the nation with "a rare and priceless opportunity to address the persistent problems which burden us as a nation and which become quietly and steadily worse over the years."

Mr. Carter said that his overall economic plan is required to "assure full restoration of prosperity." The basic components include:

- A package of tax cuts with a net reduction of \$25 billion to offset the effects of Social Security tax increases and inflation, which pushes taxpayers into higher brackets.
- The package will be formally proposed to Congress tomorrow. Individual taxpayers would receive net benefits of \$17 billion and business would get \$6 billion. Another \$2 billion would be cut from federal excise taxes on telephones and from federal unemployment insurance rates.

If Congress approves, most of the tax cuts would take effect Oct. 1.

- Budget requests for expanded jobs programs. A new program would allocate \$400 million to provide employment opportunities in the private sector for youths and the disadvantaged.

- An anti-inflation program which replaces the fight against inflation that Mr. Carter announced in April. The new drive is based on the presumption that prices and wages in each industry should rise significantly less in 1978 than did on average in the past two years.

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Revised Economy Plan Includes Voluntary Inflation Curbs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—President Carter today cut some of his economic goals to more modest proportions and began a drive to combat inflation with voluntary cooperation from business leaders and workers.

Mr. Carter, in a message to Congress, characterized his economic blueprint as an ambitious but "realistic agenda for the future." He conceded that current problems of inflation and

unemployment "cannot be solved overnight."

The 22-page message outlined Mr. Carter's views and plans in greater detail than his State of the Union address last night and attempted to clarify for business, labor and individuals his basic economic philosophy.

Charles Schulze, Mr. Carter's chief economic adviser, said that the President's goal, announced in April, of reducing inflation to

4 per cent by the end of next

year had been "abandoned on the

grounds that we thought that rate of reduction was probably unachievable."

The new more realistic goal, he said, is a reduction of one-half per cent each year. Last year's inflation rate was 6.2 per cent. Achieving the new goal would mean a rate of 5.3 per cent by the end of next year.

"We would consider that to be progress," Mr. Schulze said.

He also said that national

economic growth should be between 4.5 per cent and 5 per cent in the next two years, compared to a previous forecast of more than 5 per cent.

Unemployment should be down to 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent by the end of next year, he said. The unemployment rate was 5.4 per cent last month.

Mr. Schulze also indicated that the President's aim of balancing the federal budget by 1981 may slip.

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The idea is for the administration to hold informal discussions with firms and groups of workers

News Analysis

Sadat Underestimated Chasm Between Warring Cultures

A White S. African Woman's Journey Into Apartheid

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20 (AP)—A 44-year-old white woman has been ordered off "whites only" buses, treated as a black maid and has a broken marriage because her skin has turned progressively darker in recent years.

Rita Hoeftling says that she is shunned by friends and society and that her husband and son have left her because of her condition.

"Now I know what apartheid is like at its worst," she said in an interview published in the Johannesburg Star.

Mrs. Hoeftling's skin color started to change in 1974 and doctors discovered that she had a brain tumor.

An operation to remove the tumor was regarded as risky because she had undergone an adrenal gland operation in 1969 and also had cobalt radiation treatment which weakened her, the newspaper said.

Cause Not Clear

She also takes cortisone drugs every day "to stay alive" after the removal of both adrenal glands. It was not clear whether the drugs or tumor or some other factor caused the darkening of her skin.

"I'm ready to scream," she said in the interview. "I cannot



Mrs. Rita Hoeftling, as she appeared about 10 years ago (left) and as she is now, with a darker skin.

even begin to count the number of times I've been ordered off buses by conductors, saying that colored were not allowed on."

She said that the bus company issued her a special card to show bus drivers to prove that she is white.

"But even that doesn't help and leads to terribly embarrassing situations," she said.

Even begin to count the number of times I've been ordered off buses by conductors, saying that colored were not allowed on."

"This week I got on a bus coming from Groote Schuur Hospital where I have a job as an unpaid voluntary worker and the driver told me to get off. He said he wasn't interested in my special card."

She said that her 16-year-old daughter, who attends school in suburban Garden City not far from their Sea Point home, came

home in tears recently because the driver of a "whites only" bus had recognized her from time she had accompanied her mother on the same route and had ordered her to get off the bus.

The white-owned newspaper for blacks in Johannesburg, the Post, deplored Mrs. Hoeftling's situation in an editorial today.

"Little wonder that people all over the world, place so little faith in a country which claims that it is moving away from racial discrimination," it said.

"If only all whites could experience the agonies of Mrs. Hoeftling, how quickly the situation would change in this country."

Mrs. Hoeftling said that her son had gone to Durban and she hadn't seen him in four years "because he was embarrassed at the change in his mother." She also said that her husband had left her in April of last year.

She said a door-to-door salesman asked her if he could see the "madam."

"When I told him it was my house he said he did not like sarcastic maids," Mrs. Hoeftling said.

She said it is likely that she will get even darker in the future.

By Henry Tanner

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (UPI)—

Pressure tactics and psychological warfare, simple misunderstanding, personal pique, a clash between two cultures, and collision of conflicting national interests appear to be the elements in President Anwar Sadat's decision Wednesday night to break off or at least suspend the Egyptian-Israel peace talks.

The President's sudden moves are rarely the result of sudden impulse. More often the decision is made after brooding and contemplation.

Mr. Sadat had become deeply disillusioned last week with the negotiations. He twice predicted failure of the Jerusalem talks even before his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, left Cairo. "There is absolutely no hope" of agreement, Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptians and Israelis had entirely different concepts of what the negotiations should be. That was the basic trouble. The Egyptians asked for acceptance of a set of principles on which a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict should be based. They named complete Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines and self-determination for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip as two of the principles.

These principles were just and fair, "have been accepted by the international community and only their implementation was negotiable," the Egyptians said. The Israelis answered bitterly that this amounted to an attempt to "impose conditions" before the negotiations started.

The nature of the misunderstanding emerged clearly from statements on both sides.

"The Israelis don't realize that we didn't come with an artificially inflated bargaining position that could be whittled down," said Gamal Nkrumah, a key member of the Egyptian delegation.

The Jerusalem Post wrote: "If the Egyptians came the talk not in order to 'baggit' but to secure traditional Arab demands, then Egypt has simply chosen the wrong entry. Negotiation that does not involve give-and-take does not deserve the name."

The Israelis underestimated Mr. Sadat's determination not to enter into bargaining about territory—"my land," as he called it—and the rights of the Palestinians.

The Egyptians failed to understand just how difficult politically and psychologically it was for the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to accept the idea of complete withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and from the Sinai.

Mr. Begin's pre-conference declaration that he would rather resign than give up the small settlements in the Sinai stunned the Egyptians. It is thought to have been a major factor in changing Mr. Sadat's view of the negotiations. As the Jerusalem Post reported, the Egyptian leader had genuinely believed that by coming to Jerusalem in November he had given Israel what it wanted most—namely, "acceptance, recognition and security." The headline over the article in the Israeli newspaper read: "Sadat and Begin Minds That Don't Agree."

After the failure of the Begin-Sadat Christmas summit in Ismailia, however, the fast-moving peace initiative bogged down and here in Jerusalem this week the parties were once more conducting traditional negotiations with heavy emphasis or semantics.

The Egyptians have been complaining here about what they consider the Israeli's exaggerated demands. "Very concerned," Mr. Dayan said.

"It is possible that we will have a confrontation and face American demands that are unacceptable to us, but then we shall stand up to it. I think we can withstand that," he said.

He is making an absurd demand: "You can count on me for your security, including the Golan Heights." In view of his present relations with Syria, can he talk for Syrian President al-Hafez?

"Mr. Dayan also dismissed Mr. Sadat's accusations of an Israeli pullback from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

"He is making an absurd demand: 'You can count on me for your security, including the Golan Heights.' In view of his present relations with Syria, can he talk for Syrian President al-Hafez?" he said.

Mr. Dayan said that Israel's

problem within the Arab world.

The Egyptian President lives in a glass house, and each of his moves is watched by the other Arab leaders.

When Mr. Begin spoke patronizingly to Mr. Sadat's foreign minister at the dinner here Tuesday night, the Egyptians were offended. "This is not how a host treats its guest," one said. Their ill feelings stem largely from fear that the other Arabs would see the incident as a deliberate humiliation of the Egyptian foreign minister by Mr. Begin.

Egyptian journalists recalled that Mr. Begin has shown a similar lack of sensitivity in Ismailia when he hosted a joint press conference that Mr. Sadat, no less than he, was a possible target for Palestinian bullets and when he claimed that Mr. Sadat had agreed with him on the origins of the 1967 war.

"He was lived next to us for 40 years but he knows nothing

about how he fell," an Egyptian journalist said.

Concern over the reaction of other Arab leaders is believed to have influenced Mr. Sadat's move.

The Egyptian President is believed to have that U.S. mediation would lead to a compromise on Palestinian self-determination and Israeli withdrawal that would be unacceptable to other Arabs. Faced with this danger, this theory goes, Mr. Sadat decided to pull back.

Egyptian officials, long before the start of the Jerusalem talks, had hinted that Egypt would suspend the negotiations whenever necessary to restore flagging Egyptian bargaining power.

The reasoning was that the average Israeli relished the prospect of peace that the Sadat initiative had opened in November, and that public opinion in Israel therefore would bring pressure on the Begin government whenever that prospect diminished.



Associated Press
nt Anwar Sadat conferring in Cairo Friday. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Preside

Dayan Fears U.S. Pressure

Israel Rejects Egypt's Demands for Pullout

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (UPI)—

Israel today rejected Egypt's repeated demands for total withdrawal from Arab territory as a precondition for the resumption of the stalled Middle East peace talks.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, responding to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's demand for a change in the Israeli negotiation position, said:

"I think that if he persists in his demand that the Israeli government announces in advance, before the negotiations, that it is dismantling the settlements and military airfields and is pulling out of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, I think the Israeli response will be in the negative."

Mr. Dayan said that he was concerned that Israel may encounter U.S. pressure to soften its stance to salvage the Israeli-Egyptian foreign ministerial party, but expressed confidence that Israel will be able to stand up to it. He made his remarks in a nationally televised interview.

Demands Called Absurd

Mr. Dayan described as absurd Mr. Sadat's demands for an Israeli pullback from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

"He is making an absurd demand: 'You can count on me for your security, including the Golan Heights.' In view of his present relations with Syria, can he talk for Syrian President al-Hafez?" he said.

Mr. Dayan also dismissed Mr. Sadat's accusations of an Israeli pullback from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

"He is making an absurd demand: 'You can count on me for your security, including the Golan Heights.' In view of his present relations with Syria, can he talk for Syrian President al-Hafez?" he said.

Mr. Dayan said that Israel's

decision on whether to resume the recessed military round of talks in Cairo will be made Sunday by the Israeli government.

That response would depend on a report on the Sadat-Vance talks that Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton will give to Israeli leaders when he returns to Jerusalem tomorrow.

Government officials said that they are unaware of any plans by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to return to Israel after his talks in Turkey. They did not rule out a possible summit between Mr. Begin, Mr. Sadat and President Carter.

Somalia Says Six Countries Aid Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—

Somalia's chargé d'affaires in Kenya said today that there were between 7,000 and 8,000 Russians and between 6,000 and 7,000 Cubans supporting Ethiopia in its war against Somaliland-backed forces in the Ogaden region and Eritrean secessionists in the north.

Dahir Hussein Diri, said that 5,000 to 6,000 troops from other Communist-bloc countries, including East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, are fighting in Ethiopia. "All the big hotels, palaces and military barracks are freely used by them," he said. His information was based on Somali intelligence networks, he said.

U.S. intelligence officials have said that up to 3,000 Cubans and 1,000 Soviet military advisers are training Ethiopian forces in the use of new tanks, aircraft and guns supplied by the Soviet Union.

Observers Invited

Denying Ethiopian claims that Somalis regulars are fighting in the disputed Ogaden region, the envoy said that his government was prepared to allow delegations from the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the international press to tour the front to show that "there are no Somali troops fighting there." Requests to tour the front have been refused previously.

Mr. Diri repeated his country's charge that the Soviet Union is masterminding a plan to invade Somalia from Ethiopia to reclaim naval facilities used by the Soviet Union at the Indian Ocean port of Berbera before Somalia expelled Soviet advisers in November. He did not say when Somalia believed such an attack might occur.

Ethiopia and the Soviet Union have denied the allegations, but Adde Abbe, who has announced it will mount a counteroffensive soon to recapture Ogaden territory.

Ethiopia Repeated

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—

The Soviet Union issued a fresh denial today that it is helping plan an invasion of Somalia.

Tass said that Somali leaders evidently did not want to halt their "stream of fabrications" about invasion plans.

Vance Unable to Get Sadat To Resume Jerusalem Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
real and salad, before Mr. Vance left for Cairo and flew on to Ankara tonight.

Mr. Vance played a largely supporting role during the news conference as Mr. Sadat fielded most of the questions with vigor, even aggressiveness. The secretary of state largely restricted his remarks to promising that the United States would continue to work with both the Israeli and our national independence."

The agreement between the Socialists and conservatives yesterday ended a 41-day-old crisis and will allow formation of a new government to proceed.

It was the first time that the conservatives have been invited into a government since the start of Portugal's revolution four years ago. Politicians said that the party would receive three ministerial portfolios, as well as several lesser posts.

The secretary of state said his deputy, Alfred Atherton Jr., would be returning with "two or three" other U.S. officials to Jerusalem, where the talks are in limbo. Mr. Sadat said that his guest had brought a U.S. proposal, which "he shall be studying and will be in contact." The contents of the proposal were not disclosed.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Sadat agreed that the biggest obstacle was still the question of the Palestinians. Mr. Vance acknowledged "that is one in which the differences remain and is the most difficult of the issues." Israel has resisted Egypt's bid for Palestinian self-determination and has proposed in turn a limited form of self-rule in the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Storms also battered the Midwest and another was brewing in the Southwest, indicating more snow for Texas.

A storm moving up from the South yesterday caused thunderstorms and tornadoes in Florida. At least 11 twisters in Florida downed power lines and caused property damage, but no injuries were reported.

Heavy snow warnings were posted in New Mexico and the central mountains of Arizona. Denver hit by its second snow-and-ice storm of the winter, bowed for the system to move in later today.

Barre Sees Teng In First Talks Of Peking Visit

PEKING, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre had his first talks with the Chinese government today and said there had been a broad convergence of views on international issues.

Mr. Barre, on a five-day official visit, later laid a wreath at the Mao Tse-tung mausoleum, where the Chinese leader's body is embalmed in a crystal sarcophagus.

After 2 1/2 hours of talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Mr. Barre was quoted by informed sources as saying both nations shared a common desire for national independence and a common will to work for peace.

The sources gave no hard information on discussions about fighting between Vietnam and Cambodia, but said Mr. Teng had not blamed either side in the dispute.

On Sunday, Mr. Barre is due to meet the widow of Premier Zhou En-lai, Mrs. Teng Ying-chao, whose current visit to Cambodia has raised speculation of possible moves to bring the two sides to the negotiating table.

Egyptian Office Hit

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—

A bomb exploded at an Egyptian travel bureau late yesterday, causing damage of about 20,000 deutsche marks (\$8,400). West Berlin police said today, "No one was injured."

At Lavish Dinner for Reporters

Tongsun Park Gives His View Of Lobbying, Inquiry by U.S.

By Nicholas Horrock

SEOUL, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The candlelight from two silver mounted hurricane lamps flickered over the faces of his guests as Tongsun Park, South Korean millionaire and renowned Washington host, explained the intricacies of a polygraph test.

The FBI agent, "a nice fellow, really," Mr. Park said, placed wide bands of rubber over his chest and stomach, and checked his fingers and palms to see if moisture revealed a lie. This was not so bad, Mr. Park said, but the wide band placed on his upper left arm to take his blood pressure was often too tight and cut off the circulation to his hands.

When one polygraph session lasted more than an hour, he said, he and his U.S. lawyer, William Hundley, felt it was too long and complained. Later sessions, he said, were shorter and more comfortable.

A 'Good Ambience'

It is important that neither the tone of the polygraph tests nor the interrogations be stiff and tense, Mr. Park said. And he felt that he had done much to create what he called a "good ambience" at the sessions.

"The Koreans were taken aback if I trust my lawyer," when I laughed and joked they said you must be serious." Instead, he recalled, after one polygraph test Mr. Hundley asked him, "What did they ask you?" and "I said 'oh, they asked me

Mr. Park entertained several U.S. correspondents at a dinner party here yesterday, and he acknowledged that he hoped to tell them things about himself that would make their coverage of his plight more sympathetic.

His remarks were on the record but taking notes or making tape recordings was discouraged. Mr. Park would not discuss the substance of his testimony.

Mr. Park entertained at his villa from cocktails through 13 courses of Chinese and Korean food set off with wine and champagne, he was the lavish host.

A 'Tragedy'

He talked about the feelings of a foreign national who finds himself under a 36-count felony indictment in the United States and hoped to trade information for immunity.

It is, he said, both a "personal tragedy" and a tragedy in the relations between the United States and South Korea. And when he must return to the United States to "testify against

German Gun Said Choice Of U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. Army has chosen a West German tank gun over British and U.S. weapons for use in the 1980s on its new XM-1 battle tank, government sources said yesterday.

An Army announcement confirming the choice is expected soon.

The source said that the selection was considered political by some because a recent Army test and evaluation of the guns did not justify a commitment to either the British or West German weapons, both of which need further development.

The choice could influence future ATO weapons cooperation and affect billions of dollars in arms purchases.

Opposition in Congress

The selection may also spark a battle in Congress. The chairman of a House Armed Services investigation subcommittee has said he suspects that international pressure was applied in support of the West German gun.

The sources said that the announcement of the German smooth bore 120-mm gun over the British rifled bore 120 mm and the U.S. 105-mm weapons will be made without any firm date for placing the weapon on the XM-1.

They said that the Army may install the German gun on the XM-1 in 1984 after about half of the proposed 3,300 U.S. tanks have been built.

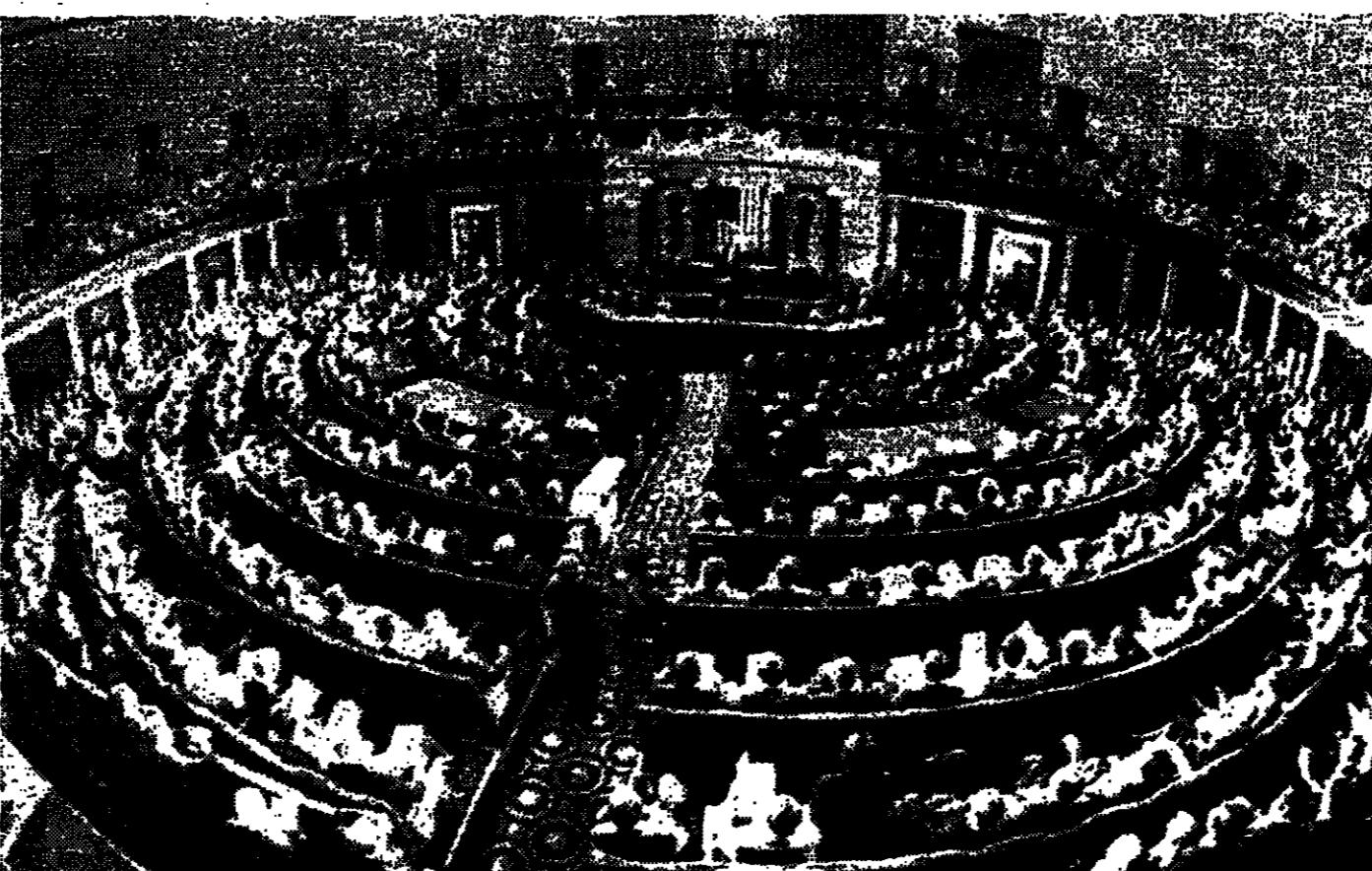
But, because of technical uncertainties involving the gun and its advanced combustible cartridge ammunition, no firm date can be set for this, the sources said.

7 Park Foes Urge Boycott of Vote

SEOUL, Jan. 20 (AP).—Seven prominent South Koreans urged the opposition parties yesterday to boycott the re-election of President Park Chung Hee.

The seven, led by former President Yum Po Sun, 70, also called for abolition of the Constitution decreed by Mr. Park under martial law in 1972, restoration of press freedom and the release of all "prisoners of conscience," including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung.

Mr. Park has been in power since 1961, and his current six-year term expires this year. General elections are to be held to choose an electoral college which will then re-elect him. Under the 1972 Constitution, he can serve an unlimited number of terms.



The chamber of the House of Representatives as President Carter delivered his State of the Union address.

News Analysis

President's Goals, Priorities for U.S. Not Put Into Focus

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).

The state of the nation, as President Carter proclaimed last night, is "chastened but proud"—an apt summation of his own state of mind and the state of his presidency as he begins his second year in the White House.

In his address to Congress and the country, Mr. Carter invoked the deeds of activist presidents Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and Truman—but his own proposals for the year ahead were modest in substance and couched in caveats about the limited role and function of the federal government.

Methodically and characteristically, he ticked off a familiar list of proposals—he energy program, tax reduction and reform, welfare reform, more jobs for disadvantaged youth, economic growth led by the private sector; a voluntary approach to checking inflation, ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, a strategic arms accord with the Soviet Union, and promoting peace in the Middle East.

Even his reference to the need for "partnership between those who lead and those who elect" could be read as an indirect recognition that after a year of futile fending with Congress, he now feels the need for a better political partnership with Capitol Hill.

Yet if Congress was looking to the State of the Union address for a clearer delineation of the President's priorities, as congressional leaders have often urged, Mr. Carter did little to sharpen

the focus of his own objectives or his public philosophy.

A Familiar List

After a year in which he has been criticized for vacillation and a stance between the traditional liberal activism of Democratic presidents and the conservative Republican suspicion of the federal government, Mr. Carter offered no succinct and memorable statement of his vision for the future of the United States.

Mr. Carter did not reach for such rhetorical heights, instead presenting the nation with a balance sheet of its problems and a catalogue of his prescriptions. He seemed caught between the urge to inspire and the chastening experience of his first year in office. For at one point he observed that the risk of inaction was great in eras of no overwhelming crisis and that the challenge to leadership in those periods was to rouse "the vast and restless energies of our people."

Limits of Power

Moments later, he modestly acknowledged the limits of his own power and confessed the overwhelming complexity of such problems as unemployment, inflation and the U.S. trade deficit.

For these, he said simply: "I have no simple answers." The President offered no apologies for his first-year record. The economic balance sheet was good, he said, and he cited reduced unemployment and claimed that inflation had gone down while the economy had grown and the standard of living had risen.

Mr. Carter acknowledged concern over the U.S. trade deficit but blamed Congress for failing to help him counter this by passing his energy program.

The President seemed to take the greatest pride in having helped ease public suspicion toward government after Vietnam and Watergate.

In a phrase borrowed from the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Mr. Carter said that now the nation had set its sights on "reconciliation, rebuilding, and rebirth" of its interests, ideals and self-confidence.

A contract with a supplier in Saudi Arabia commonly requires the supplier to assume the loss if his goods are confiscated at the border because of local blacklists.

The regulations will effectively prevent any company on the Saudi blacklist from bidding on contracts for work in Saudi Arabia. The rules will prohibit "risk-of-loss" clauses in contracts.

The rule will "go far toward ending American participation in the boycott," said Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., a sponsor of the anti-boycott legislation.

The regulations will provide for strict enforcement of the anti-boycott law. It bars companies from following the Arab blacklists.

U.S. Guidelines

The Commerce Department rules give the following guidelines for U.S. companies in the Arab world:

- A firm can obey local boycotts and blacklists with merchandise ordered for its own use. For example, Mobil Oil could refuse to buy Xerox copying machines for Mobil Oil offices in Saudi Arabia.

- A company cannot obey a blacklist in doing work for others. If a U.S. firm is building a telephone system for Saudi Arabia, it cannot automatically refuse to buy switching equipment from a U.S. company on the Arab blacklist.

- U.S. firms cannot use any "artifice or device" that would discriminate against another U.S. company solely because it appears on an Arab blacklist.

- Firms engaged in construction projects can obey the blacklist on basic building items such as cement, walls and wiring. But U.S. companies cannot obey a local blacklist when they buy furniture, supplies or equipment for the building. All companies, including those on blacklists, must be given a chance to bid for the business.

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Blast, Fire Kill 3 In 4th Accident In U.S. Grain Bins

From Wire Dispatches

LIBERTY, Mo., Jan. 20.—Grain dust exploded in a small storage elevator here last night and touched off a fire, killing three workers and injuring six others.

It was the fourth grain-dust disaster in less than a month and brought to almost 60 the death toll in grain-dust explosions in the United States since late December.

The explosion and fire destroyed the Desert Gold Feed Company's grain storage elevator, which was 75 feet high. There was no damage to surrounding property.

"There was apparently a substantial amount of dust and oxygen in the area which caused the explosion," Lt. Paul Stump of the Liberty fire department said. "There just happened to be the right mixture of oxygen and fine particles of dust. It was sort of like spontaneous combustion."

On Dec. 22, 25 persons were killed when a 250-foot elevator exploded in Westwego, La. Five days later, 18 persons were killed in a blast at a 230-foot dockside grain elevator in Galveston, Texas.

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Bona Papers in Accord

FRANKFURT, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—West Germany's publishers reached a compromise on computer typesetting today, averting labor strife.

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Some Plans Face Revisions

Carter Speech Fails to Kindle Vital Congressional Support

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).

Congress reacted with only limited enthusiasm to President Carter's speech last night, as members indicated that their positions on various proposals crossed party lines.

There was general agreement that many of the President's more controversial proposals would be modified significantly in Congress.

Although the speech was punctuated by applause, much of it was begun by administration partisans in the galleries. Sen. Lowell Weicker of Connecticut was the only Republican senator to join in the applause on Mr. Carter's plea for ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

On the floor, some members seemed to doze, while others suppressed yawns.

"It wasn't the kind of speech that makes people jump to their feet," said Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., the majority leader. "but it was a good, well-balanced statement."

It was low key, but direct," said Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the majority whip.

Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, found the speech "pretty general in its nature," and added "I'm sorry that he put such emphasis on Humphrey-Hawkins [full employment legislation] and the Panama Canal, and not on the agricultural crisis."

Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. said that "I have very, very high hopes" that Mr. Carter's legislative agenda would be enacted.

Stressing the partisan overtones of the President's tax-cut proposal, the speaker said, "We don't intend to give Republicans an issue that we were a tax Congress, the 95th Congress, we're going to come in with an overall tax reduction."

The tax issue divided democrats as well as republicans, with Oregon Democrat Al Unruh, chairman of the house Ways and Means Committee, and Wisconsin Rep. Henry Reuss, chairman of the House Banking Committee, using a more cautious approach.

Sen. William Roth, R-Del., said that Mr. Carter had proposed a tax palliative, not a remedy. "It's the pickpocket approach," he said. "Promise a tax cut with one hand, and with the other remove the taxpayer's wallet with new taxes." Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, a member of the House Energy Committee, said that he was disappointed that "the President offered no constructive suggestion for compromises" in the deadlocked House-Senate conference.

Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the House Democratic whip, said that "the goals that he sets are reasonable, by and large." He cautioned, however, that "unquestionably, there will be areas of considerable controversy, and there may be significant congressional modifications of his proposals."

One such area is likely to be Mr. Carter's tax package. "The question is whether the reduction package is enough to overcome the fiscal drag caused by Social Security tax boosts, inflation and possible energy tax increases," Rep. Brademas said. "I want to be sure it is enough."

Sen. Russell Long, D-La.,

chairman of the finance committee, said that there was little chance that Carter's package would be enacted intact. "We'll take the best part of it, and the part that's not so good, we'll drop out," he said.

Rep. Reuss said that a tax reduction "would be a Mickey Finn to the American cities."

"In my judgement, it's a mistake," he said. "We ought to repair the ravages of the inept Social Security bill by paying for increased funds out of general revenues. We ought to do energy right the first time, and redistribute energy taxes for energy conservation."

Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ark., the House minority leader, said that he met with Mr. Carter at the White House yesterday. "He said that he thought that this legislative program would be more to the liking of the minority," Rep. Rhodes said. "Republicans have been asking for a tax cut months."

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Lopez Aquino Clans Are Targets**Marcos Is Said to Strip Wealth of Major Foes**

By Fox Butterfield

MANILA, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Two of the wealthiest and once most politically powerful families in the Philippines have been forced to relinquish much of their fortunes since President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law five years ago as companies they owned were sold under government pressure.

Some of the businesses, including a newspaper, the country's largest radio and television network, a bank, the biggest bus company in Manila and a construction concern, reportedly have passed into the hands of close friends or relatives of President Marcos and his wife, Imelda. In at least one case, the families say, there was open competition between an intermediary acting on behalf of an associate of the President and another working for Mrs. Marcos's brother.

There is no evidence that the Marcoses benefited personally from the take-overs. But, before martial law, the two families—that of the late Eugenio Lopez, a multimillionaire, and of Benigno Aquino, a former senator—constituted the most formidable opposition in the country to Mr. Marcos.

Motives Suspected

Family members see an effort by the President to undermine their political power by reducing their fortunes. The assets that the Lopezes have surrendered amounted to \$400 million.

In the families' views, moreover, Mr. Marcos left them little choice because soon after martial law was imposed in 1972 he arrested two key members of their clan: Eugenio Lopez Jr., the multimillionaire's eldest son, and Mr. Aquino. Last fall, the younger Lopez escaped from a military stockade and fled to the



Imelda Marcos (UPI)

that had been the Lopezes' political voice. Intermediaries representing Benjamin Romualdez, Mrs. Marcos's brother, approached the Lopezes and suggested that they lease the Chronicle's presses for a new paper, the Times Journal, which Mr. Romualdez reportedly owns.

According to family sources, Mr. Romualdez paid a rental for the presses until a year ago, when he stopped on the ground that Lopez family members in the United States were supporting the anti-Marcos movement there.

Media Deal

This pattern was repeated with the Lopezes' broadcasting network, which operated 5 television channels and 22 radio stations. After the offices of a smaller network owned by Roberto Benedicto, a fraternity brother of President Marcos at the University of the Philippines, mysteriously burned down, the Lopez facilities were taken over by the other network.

Last year, lawyers for Mr. Benedicto offered to pay a rental equivalent to \$65,000 a month. The Lopezes said that this was less than the monthly interest payments of \$65,000 that the Lopez network long had outstanding as a result of its acquisition of the facilities.

Since the take-over five years ago, the Lopezes have been in default on these payments to a group of banks, including Citibank of New York. Citibank however, has not foreclosed on the property. It is widely alleged here that President Marcos is Mr. Benedicto's silent partner in this and similar transactions.

The family was approached by Mr. Romualdez, Mrs. Marcos's brother. Because his offer for outright purchase was only a fraction of the bank's worth, and because he proposed to pay for it out of the bank's future profits, the family was not eager to sell to him.

In the case of Mr. Aquino, the family property came largely from his wife, a member of the wealthy Cojuangco clan. It included the First United Bank and a family holding company, the First Manilla

United States. Mr. Aquino has been sentenced to death on subversion and murder charges.

"It is all a carefully thought-out plan to prevent any group from staging a comeback against Marcos," a member of one of the families said. "If Marcos's friends get rich in the process, that makes it all the sweeter."

Simply a Pledge

Supporters of the President say, however, that Mr. Marcos has merely been carrying out a pledge to break up the wealthy families that had dominated the country. Whichever explanation is correct, the take-overs reflect what many Filipinos see as an increasingly blurred line between public and private money.

The declaration of martial law included an order closing the Manilla Chronicle, a newspaper



United Press International
SUCCESS OR BUST—Seniors at a Taipei barbers' college take their final exam with inner trepidation but outer calm. The object here is to shave lathered balloons to perfection without bursting them before being awarded a barber's diploma.

Management Corp., which owned the Ford automobile franchise in the Philippines as well as a construction concern and a bus company.

Soon after imposing martial law, the government raised the requirements for paid-up capital for banks to the equivalent of \$13.5 million. The First United Bank had only one-third that amount, so the family began to look for partners for a merger.

Family sources say that they lined up four deals but that each was rejected by the government.

The family was approached by Mr. Romualdez, Mrs. Marcos's brother.

Because his offer for outright purchase was only a fraction of the bank's worth, and because he proposed to pay for it out of the bank's future profits, the family was not eager to sell to him.

The family also received an offer from Eduardo Cojuangco, a cousin of Mrs. Aquino, who had long been dealing with the Aquino but who was close to President Marcos. His offer came in the name of the coconut planters association and was accepted. The bank was renamed the United Coconut Planters Bank.

Juan Ponce Enrile, the secretary of defense, became chairman of the bank. He is also chairman of the Philippine National Bank, the government-owned bank that loaned the coconut association the money to make the deal. Mr. Enrile is one of the President's closest associates.

The bank take-over was viewed with more than usual interest in Manila business circles because it offered evidence of what is rumored to be a common phenomenon—open competition between factions aligned with the

President and his "hen" groupings, as Filippino term them.

The Aquino family later sold its holding company, the First Manilla Management Corp., after the bus company it owned could not get a fare increase approved by the government despite the 1973 oil-price increase.

The biggest take-over was of Manila Electric, which provides 80 per cent of the electric power in the Philippines. It was the cornerstone of the Lopez empire. Negotiations for a take-over began two months after Eugenio Lopez had been arrested. They were handled directly by Mr. Romualdez, who made a series of trips to San Francisco to confer with the elder Lopez, who has died.

Mr. Lopez later charged that the terms of the take-over were a giveaway designed to buy his son's freedom.

3d-Ranking Post Created**Brown Reshuffles Pentagon To Increase Its Policy Role**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown, seeking to strengthen the Pentagon's policy role within the Carter administration is reorganizing his top civilian command amid some internal friction.

Defense Department sources

say that Mr. Brown plans to

appoint Henry Owen, director of

Foreign Policy Studies at the

Brookings Institution, to the new

job of under secretary of policy,

ranking directly beneath Mr.

Brown and Deputy Defense Sec-

retary Charles Duncan.

Sources said that the major

reorganizational shift would al-

low a single individual—Mr.

Owen—who works for the Na-

tional Security Council, has de-

clared final acceptance of the

Pentagon job pending assurances

that he would have firm jurisdic-

tion over the range of Pentagon

agencies that deal with policy and

planning.

What has stirred the most ten-

sion over the new post is the un-

der-secretary of policy's contri-

bution to the Pentagon's so-called

"little State Department," the

International Security Council,

the Arms Control and Disarma-

ment Agency and the intelligence

community.

Moreover, the appointment will

cement Mr. Brown's control over the military and enable

him to place a civilian in a rank-

ing job overseeing national secu-

rity objectives and the military

forces necessary to meet them.

Mr. Brown's reorganization

plans are the first far-reaching

since the days of former Defense

Secretary Robert McNamara. Mr.

Brown has already undertaken a

major study that could lead to

an overhaul of the Joint Chiefs of

Staff, and has placed tighter

control on spending by the armed

forces—moves that have stirred

some congressional and

Pentagon critics.

The head of the reorganized

agency will report directly to the

new policy under secretary, who

will have control over it. Previ-

ously, the head of the agency re-

ported directly to the defense

secretary.

Pentagon sources denied rumors

that the current head of the

agency—David McGiffert, a

Washington lawyer who worked

for Secretary McNamara in the

sixties—had threatened to resign

over the reorganization.

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INTERNATIONAL ZONE SALES MANAGER

Protests Expected to Grow**Iranian Moslems Angered By Shooting Deaths in Qom**

By William Branigan

QOM, Iran, Jan. 20 (WP)—A police fusillade against a crowd of religious demonstrators here almost a fortnight ago has sparked a series of strikes and disturbances throughout the country and pitted the government against what is potentially its most formidable opposition—the Moslem faithful.

Tension has continued to build over the Jan. 9 shooting, which left more than 70 dead. The government has claimed only six persons died. Yesterday, shopkeepers in the Tehran bazaar held a strike to mourn the "barbaric massacre of innocent people," a statement said. The strike, in defiance of police threats to revoke shop licenses, was the first concerted protest by the people of the bazaar since Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi exiled Iran's leading ayatollah (the top Moslem religious rank) 14 years ago for his political opposition.

Tight Military Control
Although no official proclamation has been made, Qom, considered a "holy city" because of its Shi'ite Moslem shrines, is effectively under martial law, according to Ayatollah Sayed Ghassem Sharifzadari, who is now the nation's highest religious leader.

More than half the shops in the city, 144 kilometers south of Tehran, are closed; riot police guard its mosques and theological college, and plainclothes agents keep the population of 360,000 under surveillance.

"We still don't know why the police fired on the people," Ayatollah Sharifzadari, 76, said Wednesday in his first interview with foreign reporters. "There was nothing to provoke it." He said that a crowd of worshippers, estimated at more than 5,000, had just left a large mosque and started to march to the houses of the city's ayatollahs when police opened fire with pistols and machine guns. It was the second day of peaceful demonstrations to protest an article in a government-controlled newspaper insulting the exiled leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Qom residents said. Mr. Khomeini now lives in Iraq but still has strong support in Iran.

Strong-Arm Tactic
According to mullahs (Moslem prayer leaders) here, the shooting lasted for 2 to 12 hours. Some observers speculated that the police simply got carried away with what was supposed to be a strong-arm tactic to prevent further demonstrations.

Afterwards the police prevented citizens from donating blood to the wounded or visiting them in hospitals, and many are believed to have died there, residents said. Some residents said 200 to 300 were killed, including many mullahs and theological students, and charged that authorities



Demonstrating farmers shouting protests during a rally on the steps of the Capitol.

Stage a Capital Sit-In**U.S. Farmers Angry in 2d Day of Crusade**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP)

—More than 5,000 farmers returned for the second day to press Capitol Hill yesterday to press Congress for higher farm prices. About 200 of the more militant farmers marched into the Agriculture Department and took over the office of Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

The sit-in was the latest in a series of disruptions by the increasingly angry and vocal farmers in their Washington crusade to gain farm prices equal in buying power to those paid farmers 60 years ago, when the government made its first studies of farm prices. Earlier in the day, truckers sympathetic to the farmers' plight, blocked morning rush-hour traffic on a bridge leading from suburban Virginia making many commuters late for work in Washington.

(Mr. Bergland told protesting farmers today that he would do everything he could to achieve their goals of higher prices within his present authority.)

But he again declared, as he has in previous meetings with those on strike for five weeks, that he would not raise the price supports to the levels they want, the Associated Press reported.

Farmers late yesterday afternoon, many of them shouted epithets at Deputy Secretary John White. Mr. Bergland was reported en route to Washington from Colorado.

"We expect the secretary to be there at our rallying point tomorrow and if he's not there, America might learn that the farmers are not the God-fearing people they've always been," said the American Agriculture Movement's leader, Alvin Jenkins of Colorado.

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POLICE Full Back

There were several confrontations between police and the farmers as they marched between the Capitol and the Agriculture Department. Police, as one officer put it, were fearful that a "few soreheads" might provoke violence; so they pulled back, often to the cheers of the marchers.

Many of the 1,500 farmers who marched down Independence Avenue to Mr. Bergland's office conceded yesterday that they still have difficulty seeing themselves as part of a mass protest. "It's the kind of thing that's not in a farmer's vocabulary to do," said Larry Dennis, a Georgia soybean farmer.

Few of the farmers here are from small, impoverished farms. For the most part, they come from large or middle-sized farms whose acreage is measured in the hundreds and whose debts have soared into the tens of thousands of dollars.

All the Soviet space dockings, even with manned capsules, are believed to be controlled from the ground, so sending up a vehicle without a crew does not represent a new challenge for scientists here.

Whatever caused a string of failures that ended with an unsuccessful attempt of a manned Soyuz-25 craft to dock with Soyuz-6 last October apparently was overcome.

Even if the latest craft fails to deliver its cargo of supplies, Western scientists believe that the two orbiting cosmonauts have enough to stay in orbit another one to two months. The longest manned Soviet space mission was a 61-day flight in 1975; a U.S. Skylab crew stayed up 84 days in 1974.

Schedule Unknown

When the supply capsule would dock with the Salut station was not revealed today. Normally, docking occurs within 48 hours of launch.

The Salut crew has been working on several experiments, among them precision photography of the earth using specially designed cameras and lenses from the Carl Zeiss works in Jena, East Germany. Eventually, the Soviet Union says, it will put East German cosmonauts into space, and they have been in training with Communist colleagues from Poland and Czechoslovakia since 1975.

Tass said that the systems aboard Progress-1 were functioning normally, and that it was orbiting from 121 to 164 miles above the earth. Its goal, according to Oleg Makarov, one of the two cosmonauts who returned from the station Jan. 16, was to carry out orbital expeditions "more effectively, with less outlay, with higher efficiency." Western scientists note that with such shuttles of crews and supplies, the Russians could keep Salut-6 occupied almost constantly.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Stacking the Deck

When South Africa's parliament convenes next week, Prime Minister John Vorster is likely to announce plans for granting rapid independence under black leadership to Namibia (South-West Africa), the former German colony which Pretoria has run for half a century. In Rhodesia, an announcement of a similar sort may come soon from the white minority government of Ian Smith, which has been negotiating with three black leaders for the coming of majority rule.

* * *

These results, long sought by Namibian and Rhodesian blacks, would, a decade ago, have won applause abroad. Yet now they will not, and governments with influence in southern Africa—the United States being one—should make their opposition clear. For if Messrs. Vorster and Smith have their way, only the trappings of political power in both countries will be transferred from whites to blacks. The elements of white economic power, and many of the privileges that go with it, will be essentially undisturbed. And important black nationalist groups are likely to be altogether frozen out of the process of forming governments and left to continue their opposition through guerrilla warfare.

* * *

In Namibia, the South Africans severely restrict the activities of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and have imprisoned many of its leaders. Rooted largely in the Ovambo tribe, whose members are nearly half of Namibia's 800,000 people, SWAPO's aim has been to create a unitary state incorporating all the vast country's dozen ethnic groups, including the 91,000 whites who are its second-largest element. The South African authorities, however, have emphasized communal differences as a way of perpetuating white control. Their hope now is that quick elections for a constituent assembly, before SWAPO has a chance to organize an effective campaign, will keep power in the hands of a coalition of whites and obliging tribal chiefs and headmen. Fearing defeat, SWAPO has thus far not agreed to take part, and says it will continue the "armed struggle."

* * *

In Rhodesia, Joshua Nkomo, the earliest opponent of the Smith regime, and Robert Mugabe, who organized the guerrilla war, are taking no part in the negotiations now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEW vs. Slow-Motion Suicide

Secretary Califano of Health, Education and Welfare kicked his own habit (three packs a day) two years ago. Now he hopes to persuade 50 million other U.S. smokers to follow his example. His proposed new campaign against cigarette smoking is the strongest position taken by a high federal official since the famous Surgeon General's Report of 1964, linking smoking and serious diseases. It is by no means as stern a program as it might be. But, after years of government waffling, it is welcome evidence of a renewed commitment to health.

* * *

The need for a vigorous campaign is apparent from the health statistics. Despite years of publicity, an array of laws and regulations and a revolution in social attitudes that has put smokers on the defensive, cigarette smoking remains, according to HEW, "the primary preventable cause of illness and death." Last year it was a major factor in 220,000 deaths from heart disease and 100,000 cancer deaths; it also cost the nation perhaps \$15 billion for medical care and lost productivity. Research implicates it in more diseases and disorders every year.

People who smoke are committing, in Mr. Califano's apt phrase, "slow-motion suicide." Yet most seem unwilling or unable to stop. True, some 14 million names have been added to the roster of ex-smokers since 1964 and the percentage of smokers has dropped. But Americans are still among the world's heaviest smokers. A particularly alarming trend is evident in the doubling since 1964 of the percentage of teenage girls who smoke. In one Western city, one out of five children is smoking by age 12.

Thus Mr. Califano's initiative is welcome. He will boost the budget for the department's anti-smoking activities to \$23 million a year, roughly twice the current level. He will upgrade the department's key anti-smoking office and move it back to Washington from exile in Atlanta. He will expand research and launch a public education campaign, describing the risks of smoking more explicitly than before. He will try to persuade

* * *

Can it succeed, even so, in substantially reducing the number of smokers? That depends in part on how all the school superintendents, businessmen, state officials and others respond to Mr. Califano's call to arms. Even with their whole-hearted support, however, progress may be slow. Little is known about what motivates people to start, or stop, smoking. Research will be conducted to find out. Until then, we are stuck with the truth of the old joke: it must be easy to quit smoking—that's why people keep doing it, again and again. Thus far no country that has ever taken up tobacco has kicked the habit; Mr. Califano deserves credit for at least making the effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 21, 1903

NEW YORK—Frederick MacMonies, the Brooklyn sculptor, who resides in Paris, and whose "Ecce Homo" some years ago was removed from the Boston Museum because of the protests of certain citizens, is having a fresh experience of U.S. intolerance of the nude in art. He recently sent over a canvas of a nude woman reclining on a couch, but the art gallery that it was intended for refused to exhibit it.

Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1923

NEW YORK—The purchase of three parcels of land in 41st Street, measuring 80 feet by 100 feet, was announced by the New York Herald Tribune as a move that will enable the paper to maintain its present important location for many years to come. The land is directly at the rear of the present building and adjoining it. The paper now has outlets on both 40th and 41st Streets and a permanent location



Carter's Comfortable Words

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter has made a quietly eloquent, philosophical State of the Union address. It is marked by an emphasis not always central last year, on domestic rather than foreign affairs, but it was not the kind of speech that is likely to move this Congress in its present mood.

"For the first time in a generation," he said, "we are not hampered by a major international crisis or by domestic turmoil, and we now have a rare and priceless opportunity to address the persistent problems which burden us as a nation and which became steadily worse over the years.... We must move away from crisis management and establish clear goals for the future which will let us work together and not in conflict."

But this is precisely Carter's problem with this Congress. For it has become so accustomed to the "crisis management" of the Vietnam, Watergate and cold-war years that it is unmoved by his popularity rating is likely to rise, but his problems on the home front end with the Congress if future.

Trouble Ahead

He uses the old-fashioned "comfortable words" of a kindly father addressing what he regards as a "good," "compassionate" and "decent" family. "The state of the Union is sound," but there is trouble ahead, he says, "there is a limit to the role and function of government.... We need patience and good will."

In these television days, when high measures of state have to compete with high comedy and other hijinks on the tube, a president has a problem. If he speaks in generalities, he is accused of sermonizing, and if he attacks a detailed set of facts, as Carter did this week, the public doesn't hear them and most congressmen don't read them.

What happens when his detailed program gets to the Congress is that it is not handled as a coherent whole, but torn apart and shipped off to the specific committees that deal with energy, tax reduction, government reorganization and the Panama Canal?

This is clearly not the President's fault, but his statements, the part the Congress and the nation heard, was not precisely a rallying cry.

Not in the Mood

"Those who govern," he said, "can sometimes inspire, and we can identify needs and marshal resources, but we cannot be the managers of everything and everybody."

It was almost as if he had been listening too much to critics who have told him he tried to do too much too fast last year, that the country was not in the mood to be told what to do, and therefore that this year he was going to ask for help to share the burdens.

Even when he came to the critical issue of his energy program, now stalled in the Congress, he went over the same theses that members ignored last year. Every day, he said, the nation spends more than \$120 million for foreign oil, and this slows U.S. economic growth, lowers the value of the dollar overseas, and aggravates unemployment and inflation at home.

"We know we have to act," he said. "We know what we must do.... I know it is not easy for the Congress to act, but the fact

remains that on energy legislation we have failed the American people."

Stalemate

This merely dramatizes the difficulty between the President and the Congress. For while he says "not much longer" can we tolerate this stalemate," the fact is that the Congress does tolerate it, the Congress does not "know what to do," and while the President has power to bring this stalemate to a point of decision, he is clearly not yet prepared to use them.

The foreign policy part of his address at the end was more hopeful. Despite the present difficulties in the Middle East, he still has a chance to bring about a compromise settlement. He may also get a Panama Canal treaty and a strategic arms treaty through the Senate, and he is making some progress in slowing down the spread of nuclear weapons. If these things happen, his popularity rating is likely to rise, but his problems on the home front end with the Congress if future.

On the one hand, the Congress is demanding a larger share in the conduct of the nation's affairs, both at home and abroad, and on the other, blaming Carter for a lack of leadership, which he is offering to share. His State of the Union address shows up this conflict.

Complaints

At one place, he complains that he is not getting the shared leadership and unity the nation requires, and that "for some citizens America has become almost like a foreign country, so strange and distant that often we have to deal with it through trained ambassadors who have sometimes become too powerful and influential—lawyers, accountants and lobbyists."

"This cannot go on," he insists, and yet he concludes: "It has been said that our best years are behind us, but I say again that America's best is still ahead. We have emerged from bitter experiences chastened but proud, confident once again, ready to face challenges once again, united once again." How's that again? Maybe this really is the state of the Union these days: a little confused all around.

Letters

CIA and Journalists

The New York Times editorial on CIA employment of journalists (IHT, Jan. 5) seems to be confused about where essential responsibility in the matter lies. Whatever people may think of the CIA's approach, a basic obligation rests with journalists to maintain the integrity of their vocation. Certain journalists have failed to do so. In so failing they have compromised themselves personally and what the editorial chose to refer to as "the independence of journalism."

People in other professions and occupations such as politics and law repeatedly come under pressure to use their positions to advance interests other than those to which they owe primary if not exclusive loyalty. Sometimes they succumb to this pressure and when this is known, then responsibility is appropriately laid at their doorstep. Through the behavior of those exerting pressure may be deplored, the paramount trust rests with the individuals to maintain the ethics of their profession and ensure that, though led into temptation they do not yield to it. It is deplorable that a great newspaper like The New York Times should be looking to a CIA regulation to maintain the independence of journalism.

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is that on energy legislation we have failed the American people."

Killing Baby Seals

The World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA), also speaking in the name of the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA) in London, takes exception to a statement made in The New York Times editorial (IHT, Jan. 18), that ISPA has found the killing of seals humane.

No such statement on the character of the seal hunt was given by ISPA to the Newfoundland government, whose delegation to present the United States and will soon be arriving in Europe to present a pretty picture of the killing of baby harp-seals. Both ISPA and WFPA are in principle opposed to the seal hunt. Taking all aspects of sealing into consideration, stress and suffering are inherent factors of the sealing industry that cannot be eliminated.

We recommend that sealing should be immediately suspended to permit proper scientific analysis of the seal herds. Furthermore, we are opposed to the life of any wild animal being taken simply because some part or the whole of it has commercial value.

K. PRUORT
Adm. Director, WFPA

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

The Saharans are fighting for survival rather than Marxist ideology.

MADRID—The Western Sahara, containing the world's biggest lode of high quality phosphate ore and other mineral deposits, looks more like a big load of dynamite every day.

When French warplanes joined the battle against the poorly equipped Polisario (Saharan Liberation Front) recently, escalating a little publicized war which began before Spain pulled out of its desert colony over two years ago, the concussions not only shook the Maghreb they were felt as far away as Washington and Moscow.

What was once an "overseas province" of Gen. Franco's Spain is now the scene of an international power play for strategic and economic reasons, and the native Saharans are the pawns in the game. Spain's promise to them and to the United Nations, to hold a referendum regarding the future of the vast territory—more than half as big as continental Spain itself—was never fulfilled. When the generalissimo was on his deathbed, his jittery henchmen abandoned the Sahara, and its people, to Morocco for fear of having their army involved in an African war at a time of crisis at home.

The 1975 tripartite conference in Madrid, at which the sell-out was arranged, was attended by representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania. No Algerian representative attended because that country's policy was, and is, to support the desert dwellers in order to expand Algeria's influence or control in northwest Africa. Representatives of the people of the Sahara, who were most affected, were not invited.

Bolder than Ever

Now Morocco, encouraged by Spanish arms shipments, U.S. diplomatic support and French intervention, is bolder than ever in its attempts to wipe out the nomadic desert tribesmen who refuse to accept King Hassan's rule. Algeria, miffed at the new active French role in the conflict, has drastically reduced its imports of French products. Spain, angry about the facilities which Algeria furnishes to Anthony Cuthill, the leader of a Canary Islands terrorist movement, has delivered a strong protest to President Houari Boumedienne, and the Spanish ambassador has been recalled to Madrid for consultations, "and we won't go back to Algiers until we get a satisfactory reply to our protest," according to Spanish Foreign Ministry sources.

France is evidently interested in taking up King Hassan's proposal of an "axis of power" reaching from Paris to Dakar, passing through Spain, Morocco and Mauritania. Spain, which once went to great lengths to prove at the International Court at The Hague that the part of the Sahara then dominated by the Spaniards had never been under the control of Moroccan rulers, now gives tacit approval to the reoccupation of the Sahara by Morocco.

Shaky Hold

Mauritania, an impoverished country whose territory has long been coveted by its "ally" King Hassan, is in almost as difficult a position as the Polisario.

Only by dint of total cooperation, verging on submission, has Moktar Ould Daddah managed to retain his shaky hold on the presidency of Mauritania, turning over key armed forces posts to Moroccan officers and installing a completely pro-Moroccan Cabinet last August. Since the war began, Mauritania's tiny air force has been annihilated; its army, now Moroccan-led, has quintupled in size, its towns and cities have become the favorite targets of the Polisario in their hit-and-run attacks, and the country has become even poorer than before.

The Soviet Union, anxious to expand its sphere of influence in Africa, backs President Bourguiba's ambitions to dominate the Maghreb and, if possible, the Canary Islands as well. The United States, in its interpretation of Mediterranean security, backs the unstable monarchy of Rabat, and remains officially quiet about the genocidal napalm attacks which have driven perhaps 100,000 Saharans or more to the "safety" of miserable refugee camps inside the Algerian border—while their husbands, sons and brothers live in holes in the wasteland and fire rifles at supersonic jets in the name of freedom.

Fears

He also implied that Spain does not consider its responsibility as the former colonial power ended, saying, "The government will not consider that the process of decolonization has been completed until after the people of the Sahara have expressed their wishes."

But Spain is not in a position to put much pressure on King Hassan because there are well-grounded fears in Madrid that the Moroccans might insist more firmly on their claim to the two Spanish enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast, Ceuta and Melilla. The two fortress cities are the last spiritual bastion of Spain's military establishment. If Spain had to surrender them,

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MUSIC IN PARIS

'Porgy and Bess' Gets a 'Premiere'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The Houston Grand Opera production of "Porgy and Bess" that opened a six-week Paris run last night at the Palais des Congrès is in a very real sense a long-overdue European premiere—the first stage presentation of Gershwin's only opera substantially as he wrote it.

Since "Porgy and Bess" made its first appearance in Boston in September, 1935, moving a month later to New York, it has lived mostly in an uneasy half-world between musical comedy and opera. The original production was heavily cut before it opened on Broadway, partly to spare Todd Duncan's voice as Porgy in the rigors of night performances and partly because of the exigencies of commercial theater.

Still more damaging to Gershwin's original idea was a successful Broadway production in the 1940s, which toured the United States, bastardized by a heavily reduced cast and orchestra and the substitution of spoken dialogue. A 1961 production at the New York City Center made some amends by giving it almost complete and restoring its operatic context.

Oddly enough, Europe has been quicker to accept it in the opera house. The Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse put on an admirable version 10 years ago, staged by Anne Brown, the original Bess, and with Americans in principal roles, and even the Budapest State Opera has had it in its repertory for years, a tribute to the work's universal appeal despite some

idiomatic dislocation of Hungarian singers in blackface.

This Houston staging, co-produced by Sherwin Goldman for the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976 and with a six-month Broadway run under its belt, should set matters straight, if only because it takes seriously Gershwin's goal of writing popular music with the techniques of "serious" music, and vice versa.

Significance

Gershwin's spontaneous yet finely crafted songs are still the most appealing things in the score, but heard in their full context, integrated into the overall musical fabric, they take on a musical-dramatic significance not available to more rudimentary forms of musical theater.

The richness of the ensembles and the elaboration of the sung recitatives have another effect. They reduce the title roles—in particular though they are—to less predominant importance, and make the oppressed blacks of Catfish Row, with their abundant emotional, religious and street life, the real protagonists of "Porgy and Bess."

Unfortunately, the Palais des Congrès is a suitable venue only because of its 3,700 seats. The amplification, at least last night, not only had its usual deadly leveling effect on all the voices, but at times a disorienting effect between the voices perceived by the ear and the actors as seen on the stage.

All the same, this "Porgy and Bess" is a more than worthy successor to the Everyman Opera staging, with Leontyne Price and William Warfield, that exported

the droll trio of the three women responding to the red-neck policeman's spoken questioning. The whites are allowed only to speak in "Porgy."

Last night's cast—most roles are being alternated among two or more singers each on this tour—was well balanced with aptly chosen voices, headed by Donnie Ray Albert's strong Porgy and Wilhemmenia Fernandez's vibrant Bess. Andrew Smith was imposing as the brutal Crown, and Larry Marshall made the most of Sportin' Life, who, like the Devil, has more than his share of the best songs. Joanne Jackson was the robust Maria, Elizabeth Graham was Clara, Delores Ivory-Davis, Serena, and Alexander Smalls Jake.

Hercule Gestures

Andrew Metzler conducted with heroic gestures to maintain contact with his singers on the vast Palais des Congrès stage and get reasonably idiomatic playing from his local orchestra. Jack O'Brien's staging has the vivid animation of a well-knit Broadway production.

There are times when Gershwin seems not totally at home with his borrowings from an essentially European form, with some time-marking and longueurs, especially in a first act (in this two-act production) that is almost as long as that of "Parasif." But these are outweighed by some marvelous moments—the counterpoint of "Summertime" and the crisp-ensemble, the atmospheric evocation of Catfish Row at dawn, the rich variety of the wake scene,

Keystone
Donny Ray Albert (Porgy), Wilhemmenia Fernandez (Bess).

the work to Europe and the world two decades ago. And in its fidelity to Gershwin, it is like hearing it with a new set of ears.

"Porgy and Bess" runs at the Palais des Congrès until Feb. 26. It continues to Zurich (March

2-5), Palermo (March 7-19), Genoa (March 21-25) and tentatively to Israel (March 27-April 16). Further dates in Europe are still in the process of being arranged, according to the tour management.

THE ART MARKET: Taking a Chance on a Troubled Sector

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The market for contemporary art has been going through rough seas for the last four years. Famous galleries were reported to have had serious problems, such as the Galerie Denise René and the Galerie de France, and others have closed down.

This would hardly seem to be the time for opening new galleries. Yet not only do some newcomers occasionally embark on such an adventure, but in one case, at least, they turned it into a success.

The case of the Galerie de Bellechasse, which opened in January, 1974, is remarkable. Neither of its founders and current owners, Camille Masrour and his wife, Nelly Chadiat, were Parisian professionals. Masrour was born in Iran and raised in Portugal, then took an interest in dealing in contemporary art when he and a friend of his who ran a bookshop near the University in Lisbon started selling works of Portuguese painters. The bookshop, now called the Galerie III, has become one of the leading galleries in Portugal.

Nelly Chadiat, who holds a degree in law, was working in a lawyer's office and started a PhD on "legal problems related to investing in contemporary art."

She says she is still deeply interested in the subject and will submit her thesis one day. Meanwhile she deals.

In three years they have built up a stock which she values in the area of 5 to 6 million francs. It consists partly of 20th-century masters, accounting for about half the stock in value and one-tenth in number of works. They have paintings by Robert and Sonia Delaunay, well-known abstractionists such as Serge Poliakoff, American painter Mark Tobey and others. They also have exclusive contracts with a small number of artists, all of whom have deviated from the now traditional rut of the Paris avant-garde.

Spanish-born Orlando Pelayo, who spent his youth in Oran, Algeria, started as an abstracter and was among the first of this generation to revert to a direct form of figuration. He handles portraiture and still lifes in a semi-abstract, semi-expressionist fashion, with big black strokes for outlines and flashes of intense color against a dark background.

Jean Bertholle is also a figurative artist who combines the influence of late cubism and abstraction. Swiss painter Hans Seiler, born in Neuchâtel in 1907, is an unusual artist who does landscapes in light pastel colors; this brushwork is reminiscent of

Mondrian's square blobs) within the limitations of figuration. Tehran-born Nasser Assar, whose landscapes reflect the strong impact of Chinese painting, which he discovered in Paris, is even less conventional and the most interesting of all. He is purely figurative and his work does not fall within any established category.

Mr. and Mrs. Masrour managed to make a decent profit in 1975, their second year, and "quite a reasonable one" in 1976. They say they have been progressing at the rate of 40 per cent a year since they started.

Connections

Their first asset is that through Mrs. Masrour's connections they have been able to reach a category of potential buyers who normally do not visit galleries—bankers and businessmen. Masrour has kept up this contact with Portuguese collectors.

Their second, and most important, asset is their constant activity. Their policy is to give many exhibitions. They are among the few Paris galleries which seem to be aware of the provinces.

One of their more interesting experiments has been in northern France, at Marco-en-Barœul, near Lille, where a gallery called Septembre was set up by the Fondation Prouvost some time

ago. The idea of industrialist Alain Prouvost was chiefly to stimulate interest in contemporary art, of which he has one of the largest collections in France. Eventually, Mr. and Mrs. Masrour agreed to manage the gallery. They have thus been able to reach both the rich industrialists in northern France and the still richer Belgian market. Their first exhibition, a one-man show by Lansky, was a success, with sales totaling 160,000 francs.

In Bordeaux the initiative was theirs. Mrs. Masrour offered to provide a local gallery called La Huguenote with complete exhibitions, with copies of the catalogue and posters with space reserved for the gallery's name. Their first show was held in November, 1976. Exhibited were 20 pictures by Pelayo of which three were sold. "Not bad for Bordeaux," Mrs. Masrour commented. But it is also part of a France-wide campaign for the artists they promote.

For similar reasons they have an agreement with the Iranian funded Galerie Cyrus on the Champs-Elysées. Mrs. Masrour has been requested to turn it into a "real gallery," making a profit while promoting Iranian painting. She put together two shows last year, one devoted to Lansky and the other to three Iranian artists, Barizani, Roushkhah and

Kertesz, who combine the influence of late cubism and abstraction. Swiss painter Hans Seiler, born in Neuchâtel in 1907, is an unusual artist who does landscapes in light pastel colors; this brushwork is reminiscent of

...

Vincent Bioulis, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to Feb. 2.

The fountains of Aix-Provence are the theme of a series of paintings shown here, presenting the subject in various seasons and hours of the day.

The treatment is aesthetically intelligent and cool, and the artist is speaking in a language that owes quite a lot to Kertesz, who used it with originality. The works are all large and invite a rather lengthy perusal.

Guernica, Galerie Entremonde, Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Dada and Surrealism. Reviewed, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, S.E.1, to March 27.

Dadaism was a movement devoted to the overthrow of art. Surrealism a mode of thought and life at once fantastic and irrational. It is therefore inappropriate to treat the 1,200

...

André Kertesz, Centre Georges-Pompidou, Paris 4, to Jan. 30. Kertesz, now in his nineties, has offered 260 of his photos to the National Museum of Modern Art. They range from 1913 to the present, from his native Hungary to the United States and demonstrate the originality of his vision, which has had a deep and durable influence on subsequent photography. The greatest quality

is Kertesz, besides his sensitivity and humor, resides in diversity. Each aspect of his work enriches every other one, giving them meaning and intensity such as they would never have had to any single approach. Thus, a picture of a fork resting on a plate takes on amplitude and power because it was done by a man who also caught footprints in the snow, street scenes, gestures and glances.

Kertesz was among the first to capture the meaning and emotion of everyday events.

...

George Downs, Dryan Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, London W.3, to Jan. 30.

This intensely lyrical and romantic painter was virtually self-taught and learned well from close observation of Brueghel, Goya, and Lucas. Equally skilled in making still lifes and figure compositions against undulant and foliate backgrounds, and abstractions which he calls "Coric Gardens," Downes is a subtle colorist of much distinction.

...

Light Fantastic 2, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W.1, to March 27.

The exhibition catalogue defines a hologram as "the reconstruction of an object or scene as a complete three-dimensional image." Presented by Holoco, a group name which covers the long overdue honor of a scale-size retrospective. Consisting of more than 100 collages and paintings, from 1957 to the present, it shows how an intelligent maker of images can at first work within, and later come to enlarge, the boundaries of an accepted tradition. The show, "Surrealism Unlimited," comprises almost 200 works completed in the past decade by neo-surrealists of 20 countries. Inevitably, there is some nonsense here, but good things also, especially from the Paris-based group "Phases," Canadians Ludwig Zeller, Yo Yoshitome and Susana Wild.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

2. Your mother worries.

(Another good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

**FASHION IN ITALY****Valentino's Double-Barreled Plans**

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 20 (IHT).—Riccardo Valentino, golden boy of Italian couture, will open up next season in Paris where he will show a collection along with French designers.

The rumor had it that Valentino, fed up with union demands, was closing down his Rome house. But he denied it.

"We've always had union problems," he said, "and they keep haggling with me because, with 250 employees, I am the most important couture house in Italy. But short of a revolution, I'm not planning to close down. I couldn't do that to my country and my colleagues."

Instead, Valentino said he plans a double-barreled operation, with workrooms and couture houses in both capitals. He has already looked at a private house on Place François Ier (former's throw from Dior) and will set up workrooms to gain admittance into the French Chambre Syndicale.

Next week, on his way to Tehran, where he will show his collection to the Empress, he will also make a quiet debut by bringing his couture collection to Paris, "but only to show private customers," he said.

Transition?

Despite Valentino's claim that he will not close down in Rome, many believe that his Paris operation will be only a transition move and that, if all goes well, he will make the jump there completely. He already manufactures and shows his ready-to-wear in Paris instead of Milan. He also has three handsome boutiques (for men, women and the house) on the Avenue Montaigne.

It must be said that unless things change drastically, Rome is dead as far as luxury businesses are concerned. Most of Valentino's wealthy clients are now living in Geneva, Caracas or New York and his international clientele (from Jacqueline Onassis to the Empress of Iran) would make it easy for him to function anywhere. Besides, Valentino has a keen love for Paris, "which is, after all, where I started," he said.

Should that happen, it would mean the end of Italian couture. Mila Schön will probably stay to Milan, Capucci, a most private designer, will continue to function privately and there is no telling what André Laug, who already spends almost half his time in the United States, will do—although he seems to be happy in Italy, where he recently bought a house.

So, what about the styles? Valentino's return to a slim, slinky waisted, body-conscious silhouette is the best news to come out of Rome. It looked best made of linen, with delicate tucks down to the knee and big bouffant sleeves.

The alternative was a young, pretty dress with the tiniest waist seen on a runway in years. It was cinched around by 10-inch-high pleated silk cummerbunds, making for a small bust and nicely rounded hips.

Valentino used lots of linen, for middies, dresses, suits and even coats over loose linens blazers. For evening, the newest fabrics were



A Valentino look
... cinched-in waist.

waffled silk and gingham satin both from Tarot.

The prettiest prints were by Gandini and inspired by Tiffany lamps, Suzy Gandini said.

Overall, it was a tender collection, with soft pastel colors, pretty, flower-decked, wide-brimmed hats and frilly, frothy and strappy garden-party dresses.

Besides her classic-as-classic can be lock, Mila Schön struck out into two newer, younger directions. One was a miniskirted safari suit, the other, an exotic girl school's uniform complete with braids and white socks. But the bulk of her collection still rests on timeless quality and exquisite workmanship—all of which is getting rarer and rarer in fashion.

For Capucci, couture is a totally personal adventure and his sharp, uncommercial approach is always worth watching. This time, he came out with the best color palette: bright and vivid and definitely the way to go after seasons of sad paisleys, muted colors or tired-out pastels.

True to form, André Laug's collection held few surprises, but that is always the story with Laug, who is as dependable and as minutely precise as the clocks of his native Switzerland.

The fact that he now sells to 15 different cities in the United States (and no longer to just Palm Beach, Fla.) may explain some of Laug's younger looks—such as the black, Doris Day dresses, with white starched bibs, and the finale of black pleated chiffon skirts topped by beaded art deco swirls.

As for Balstafa, he again showed the longest and most lavish collection of evening dresses, with the best ones in that painted and silver-flecked style that has become his trademark.

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COLLECTORS' GUIDE**ART LOVERS ATTENTION!**

Art now available for everyone. We offer you the possibility to obtain for a reasonable price an exclusive and unique object of art (wall decorations, sculptures, everyday objects, tape-recorded interviews).

Success leads to success. Last May, Mr. and Mrs. Masrour inaugurated their second gallery, Bellechasse-International, near the Centre Beaubourg, with a Pelayo one-man show—75 percent of the works, worth a total 250,000 francs, were sold.

In Bourdeaux the initiative was theirs. Mrs. Masrour offered to provide a local gallery called La Huguenote with complete exhibitions, with copies of the catalogue and posters with space reserved for the gallery's name. Their first show was held in November, 1976.

Exhibited were 20 pictures by Pelayo of which three were sold. "Not bad for Bordeaux," Mrs. Masrour commented. But it is also part of a France-wide campaign for the artists they promote.

It is clear that the gallery made a small profit.

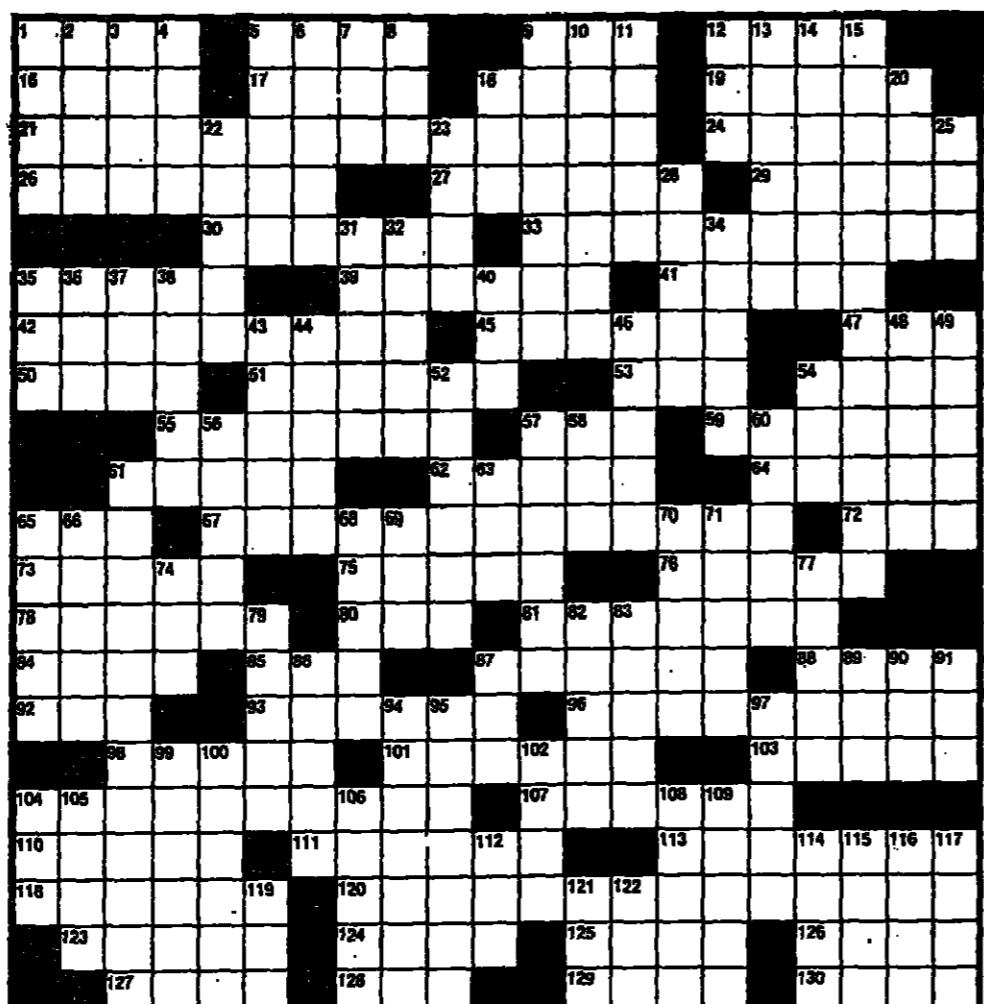
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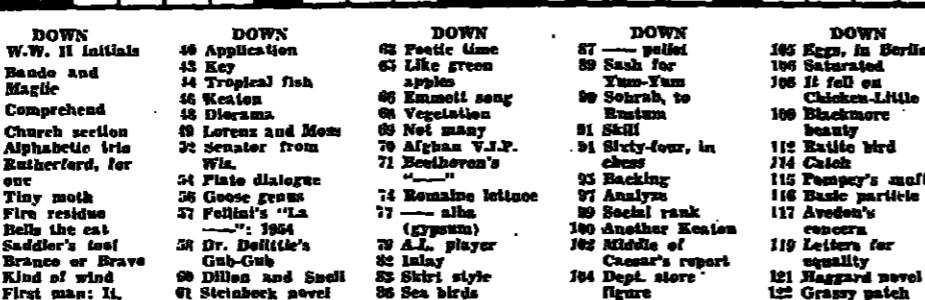
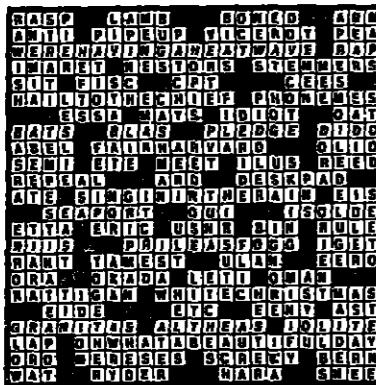
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

MUSIC BOX—By Walter Webb



Solution to last Week's Puzzle



DOWN	ACROSS
1 A...-v.	8 N.Y.S.E. term
2 Jack London	9 Plock
3 here	10 Pinpoint
4 London gallery	11 Travail coin
5 Gately	12 Portent
6 Senator Halle	13 Goran or Torne
7 Eliot	14 Tolstoy
8 splinterite	15 Lamek

Solution to last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

BOOKS

NATURAL SHOCKS

By Richard Stern. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 260 pp.

\$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	ADVERTISEMENT
AMSTERDAM...	Overcast
ANKARA...	Snow
ATHENS...	Overcast
BERLIN...	Clear
BRUSSELS...	Overcast
BUCHAREST...	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	Overcast
COPENHAGEN...	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL...	Rain
EDINBURGH...	Rain
FLORENCE...	Overcast
FRANKFURT...	Overcast
GRENADA...	Cloudy
ISTANBUL...	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS...	Overcast
LONDON...	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES...	Showers

(Yesterday) readings: U.S. Canadas at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT

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EDINBURGH...	Rain
FLORENCE...	Overcast
FRANKFURT...	Overcast
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NATURAL SHOCKS

By Richard Stern. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 260 pp.

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Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RICHARD STERN'S "Natural Shocks" is the sixth work of fiction by the Chicago-based writer, who is probably best known for "Gold" (1960), "Stitch" (1965) and "Other Men's Daughters" (1973), though his work is not as well known as it ought to be. Like all accomplished works of art, "Natural Shocks" moves along so easily and spontaneously that it virtually resists close examination. Besides, its surface pleasures are easy to describe, and what more do we need to know? It has a substructure that is as solid and timeless as a folktale: Fred Wursup, an internationally famous journalist now bidding his time in New York, is asked, between assignments to do an article on death, still "undiscovered country," as his editor put it. While Wursup, in his globe-trotting, has seen almost every fact of death, never before has it touched him personally. Now, having taken on the assignment, he finds death all about him, coming steadily closer to home.

And characters—the novel fairly teams with vividly realized men and women, from Fred's ex-wife, Suzanne, whose apartment he still watches through binoculars from the roof of his own, to Tommy Buell, a self-made California millionaire, who is the father of a young woman dying of cancer in a hospital whom Wursup gets to know while doing research for his article and with whom he very nearly falls in love. As a matter of fact, upon finishing "Natural Shocks," I could instantly call to mind almost two dozen of its characters, which seems extraordinary for a novel of only 260 pages.

And prose—energetic, muscular, intelligent, playful prose, bristling with epigrams and allusions, yet never distracting from the onward rush of the story unfolds. For instance, Wursup's ex-wife works for a small publication, "Chowhard's News Letter," which suddenly achieves unwanted prominence when one of its staffers begins digging up gossip instead of intelligence. . . . Property had come to Chowhard's, and it was insupportable.

"...The staff still assembled every morning in Kevin's (the editor's) office, overlooking NOMA's sculpture garden; they still debated the shape of things past and to come, but how the debates were as heavy with the responsibilities of success, there was only the heavier illusion."

Yet when you finish reading

"Natural Shocks" and idly wonder how Stern managed to work so many characters into his story, or how he succeeded in keeping the plot so vigorous, or even how the many subplots interlink so naturally, you begin to see the complexity of the novel's structure. Of course, Stern is a practiced craftsman: he is at home with the simple but often neglected trick of planting a character firmly in the reader's mind by describing him or her from several other characters' point of view, or with the centuries-old device of building interest in plot development by postponing its immediate outcome until the beginning of another incident having been nursed along.

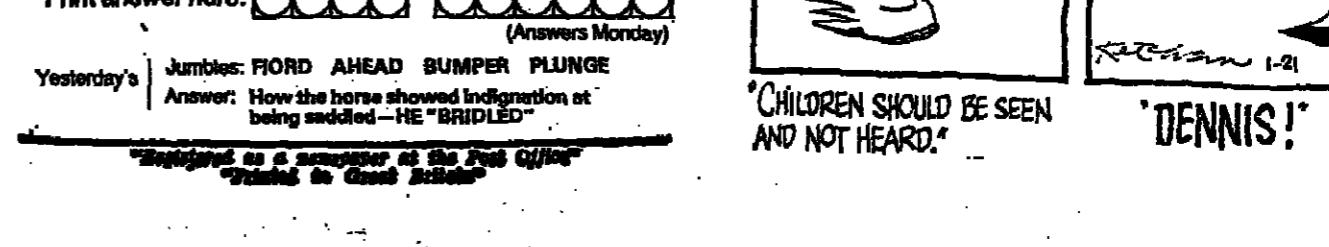
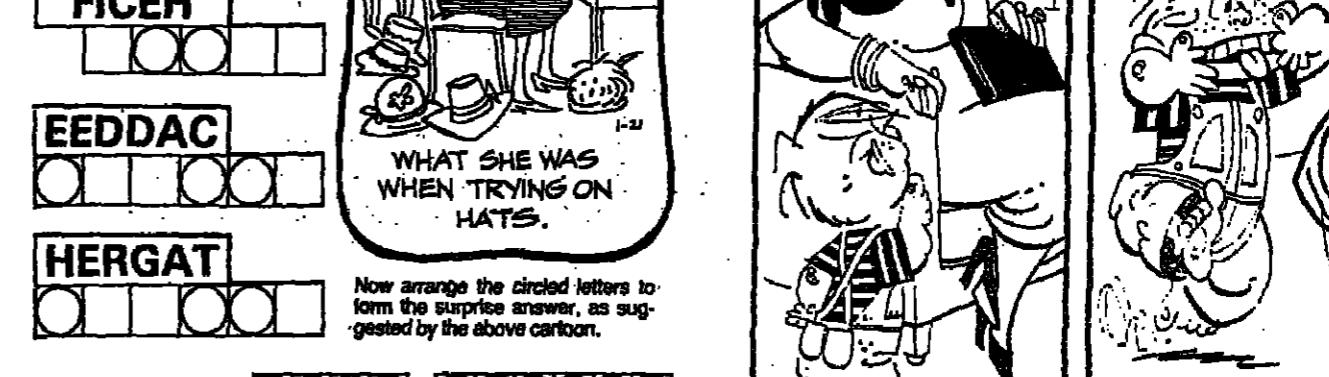
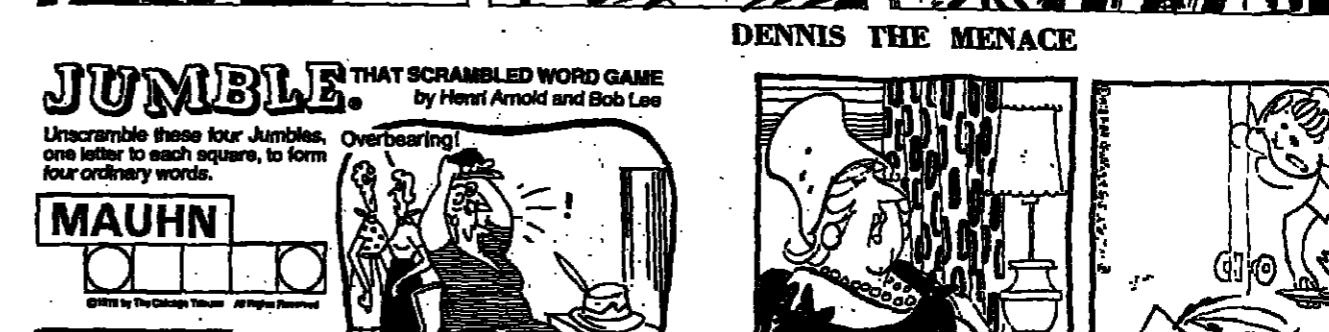
It may be faintly intimidating to discover from the back of the novel's dust jacket that Stern is much admired by the likes of Saul Bellow, Richard Elman, Mordecai Richler, John Cheever and Thomas Berger. But if Stern is a writer's writer, it is because he is a craftsman, par excellence, but obscure.

But look deeper into the well of the novel's meaning and see the thematic complexity down there. The book is about death, yes, but more than that. It is about the deaths of fathers and children and lovers and mentors. And it is about journalism—public events viewed by public men for the consumption of the public. And about the relationship between the public and the private. So that Frederick Wursup's journey from life into death is not so much a matter of tempting fate (as in the old folktale about the three men who go in search of death) as it is a voyage from the public realm into the private, where natural shocks hurt more than catastrophes.

And prose—energetic, muscular, intelligent, playful prose, bristling with epigrams and allusions, yet never distracting from the onward rush of the story unfolds. For instance, Wursup's ex-wife works for a small publication, "Chowhard's News Letter," which suddenly achieves unwanted prominence when one of its staffers begins digging up gossip instead of intelligence. . . . Property had come to Chowhard's, and it was insupportable.

"...The staff still assembled every morning in Kevin's (the editor's) office, overlooking NOMA's sculpture garden; they still debated the shape of things past and to come, but how the debates were as heavy with the responsibilities of success, there was only the heavier illusion."

Yet when you finish reading



حکم امنی اداری



United Press International.

Downhill to an Outsider Klammer Places 4th

TIROLER, Austria, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Three outsiders pulled rug from under the big stars by placing 1-2-3 in the-to-last World Cup downhill before next week's ski World championships.

Walcher, fighting for position in Austria's world championships team, hurtled a demanding Stiefel track at 63.90, ahead of Walter Vesti, 2nd in 2:06.97, and Renato Molin, third in 2:07.05.

Walcher, who had had poor performances in the first three Cup downhill races this season, said: "I knew it was my chance to qualify for the Championships. I took all

possible chances and everything went fine."

Olympic downhill champion Franz Klammer, one of the top contenders for the world downhill title, was fourth in 2:07.25. It was his third consecutive defeat in a World Cup downhill race this season. Herbert Planck, another top favorite and winner of two previous World Cup downhills, came in only eighth.

Walcher's winning margin of 0.07 seconds equals only 1.94 meters, or about the length of a skier.

But he was nearly 10 meters ahead of Klammer, who acknowledged that his strongest claims come from his own team.

"I know it will be more difficult for me to win the world downhill than it was to become Olympic champion," Klammer said. "But I am still confident."

The Austrians underlined their superiority in the downhill by placing five in the top 10.

Antonoli, an upcoming Italian downhiller, provided the surprise of the day by coming in third and by showing bravery as a newcomer on the icy Stiefel track.

Men's Downhill

	Points
1. Sepp Walcher	2:06.90
2. Walter Vesti	2:06.97
3. Renato Molin	2:07.05
4. Franz Klammer	2:07.25
5. Werner Grissmann	2:07.31
6. Philip Bouc	2:07.37
7. Peter Wiesinger	2:07.43
8. Harald Plank	2:07.43
9. Klaus Eberhard	2:07.45
10. Steve Podhorszki	2:07.55
World Cup Standings	43
1. Ingmar Steenmark	150
2. Klaus Heidegger	90
3. Phil Mahre	75
4. Herbert Planck	75
5. Peter Wiesinger	65
6. Harald Plank	55
7. Franz Klammer and Heinz Antonoli	51
8. Mauro Bernardi	43

World Cup Standings

AP. 43

Sepp Walcher

He Hopes to Do 3:58

erman Couple to Run Separate Miles in L.A.

By Mal Florence

3 ANGELES, Jan. 20—While announcing at tonight's Sunskist Invitational, "Is there a doctor in house?" Thomas Wessinghausen of West Germany will likely come running.

Wessinghausen is a world-class runner who'll compete against us field at the indoor track field meet at the Sports

was the world's second-d miler in 1976 and 1977. His status is even more creditable considering he was a full-medical student at the University of Mainz. He got his degree July.

He did the 25-year-old doctor's time to beat world mile record-holder John Walker in four meetings last year. "You can usually find a few a day for themselves," said age matter-of-factly. "I run for 45 minutes in the

Liverpool Meets nfica and Ajax ventus March 1

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Liverpool, the defending champion, will meet two-time winner of Lisbon while Ajax Amsterdam will clash with Juventus of Italy in the quarterfinals of European Cup soccer, owing to the draw made to

the other two quarterfinalists, Borussia Moenchengladbach of West Germany, the final last May, meets a club of Austria and FC of Belgium faces Atletico Madrid.

matches will be played in 1 and 15.

The Cupwinners' Cup, the last eight were: v. Anderlecht (Belgium), Betis Seville vs. Dynamo ZW, Vejle BK (Denmark), Ventspils (Latvia) and Austria Vienna vs. Split (Yugoslavia).

Two East German teams last eight of the UEFA were kept apart by the Magdeburg will be host Eindhoven while Carl Jena goes to Basle. Their pairings: Aston Villa vs. Lyons and Eintracht Frankfurt Grasshoppers of Zurich.

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Five Nations Play Opening in Rugby With New Mood

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Game old men risk being run to death when the Five Nations championship starts up tomorrow. Rugby in Europe would like to turn a new leaf.

Not that the trench heroes of, say, England vs. France at Twickenham last year lacked a desperate, gracious grandeur. The hope, which has sprung up to most rugby officials from the masses of players and fans, is simply for a happier game.

France will try to play it against England here tomorrow. In Dublin, Irish youth and light armor face a Scottish team with seven men aged 30 and over. Wales will play the first of its four matches on Feb. 4.

One has come from the antipodes. Britain was aged this week over a touring clutch of Australian schoolboys who lose the scrums and line-outs but win the game. They run with the bell.

New Zealand's new lot, All Blacks did a similar service in France recently. At a provincial match in Bayeux when they finished swarming past said Frenchmen and the score was 45-3, the grand old man of French rugby commentary, Robert Barran, rose furiously from the crowd in an Old Testament prophet and bellowed: "WHAT is the way to play rugby?" The crowd applauded.

The new mood suits some of the stars—Wales' Gerald Davies and Gareth Edwards, Scotland's Andy Irvine and Alastair McHardy, France's Jean-Pierre Rives and Jean-Claude Skrela and Ireland's Fergus Slattery and Tony Ennor, to name a few—who make the annual five-day, serial one of Europe's top television events.

New Captains and Coaches

Familiar faces that will be missed tomorrow include Roger Utley and Fran Coton of England, French halfbacks Jacques Fouroux and Jean-Pierre Rives, Gordon Brown of Scotland and Ireland's Mike Gibson.

All four of tomorrow's teams will have new captains. Scotland and Ireland have new coaches. A sprinkling of rookies in the French and Irish teams will carry much of the burden of the new year's hope for a Five Nations showcase of inspired open rugby.

France, since 1976, and England, since last year, have joined or surpassed Wales at the top of the pile. France won all four games last year; Wales won all but its match in Paris and England lost only to those two, nearly beating France at Twickenham.

It follows that the key matches this year fall on the first, second and fifth Saturdays—England here tomorrow, Wales at Twickenham on Feb. 4 and France in Cardiff on March 18. Now that England and France have organized to exploit the potential that their size implies, the smaller countries are swimming against a current which threatens to relegate them in a virtual second division.

Wales is not in that backwater yet. It may never be, such is its favor for the game. But given has turned up in the valleys, after a decade of world grandeur. Those Australian schoolboys took Wales apart last month. France won the annual B-level match. And Wales, of all the contributors to the British Lions team which was humbled in New Zealand last year, suffered by far the greatest loss of prestige: more than half the Lions party were Welsh, Phil Bennett was captain and John Davies was coach.

History suggests another extreme. The worst French showing in the championship in the last 20 years was in 1969, when they lost three matches and drew at home with Wales. That collapse followed on the heels of the first French grand slam, in 1968. The great 1977 team, which swept the championship without allowing a try or using a substitute, has indeed shown signs of failing aptitude.

But there are other signs. Prop Robert Paparombe, who has been trumpling furiously to be fit for the speed that the new mood portends, spoke this week of exaltation in the air, as if big things were coming. Fouroux's team had a great record. The 1978 team led by Jean-Pierre Bastiat would like to play great rugby—which is not necessarily the same thing.

Paparombe resigned rather than be sacked. Romeo was sacked. Center François Sangalli gave notice that he was unfit. Wing Dominique Harize has been forgotten. The eleven other grand slam veterans have been trumpling furiously.

Back from a controversial ban (for charging) comes Jean-François Gourdon, probably the best right wing in the country. Sangalli's and hotelkeeper Bernard Vivès, both 22 and both selected to open up the French game.

If coach Jean Desclaux was allowed to keep his grand slam pack intact despite an expected housecleaning, it was in good part out of respect for England, Cotton, Peter Wheeler, Robin Cowling, Horton and Billy Beaumont, the new captain, make a peerless front five. Unless Paparombe, Alain Paco, Gérard Cholley, Michel Palmié and Jean-François Baberion can improve on their Twickenham showing last year,

They mean to. Cotton's knee injury, despite the proven wiles of stand-in Mickey Burton, should make it easier. On the other hand, Beaumont and Wheeler were outstanding with the Lions. It remains to be seen whether Beaumont, a great rower, can match the leadership given by schoolteacher Utley last year.

Bastiat would like to play great rugby—which is not necessarily the same thing.

Williams, meanwhile, was suspicious of Rosenblom and suspected that the Rams were dealing with Hookstraten for Allen's services. Allen was given an ultimatum last weekend to close the deal and the coach could not immediately reach his attorney, who was in New Orleans and Chicago.

The dismissal by Williams came as a shock to both. "I couldn't believe it," said Hookstraten. Allen learned of the announcement late Wednesday night from his son Greg, who had heard it on the radio.

Williams, meanwhile, was disenchanted with Williams' extravagant ways, wanted to unload his coach and general manager and had Pardee lined up as a successor.

Allen was angry at Williams. "He hasn't supported me at all," he said. "He's devious and deceitful. Another thing I don't appreciate is having somebody call me up at 11 o'clock at night and tell me if I didn't change quarterbacks I'm not going to get new contracts."

Williams replied, "I regret George has said some of these things. I hold George in warm regard and he is an excellent coach. I am sorry I was not able to convince him. I was convinced he was negotiating with Los Angeles and I was determined not to sit and react to what Los Angeles did."

Williams signed Allen, who had lost the Rams' head coaching job after a dispute with the owner, the late Dan Reeves. Allen had the Redskins

Central Division

Washington 24 17 .555 —
San Antonio 25 19 .531 8

Cleveland 20 21 .488 4
Atlanta 20 22 .466 1 2/3

New Orleans 18 24 .442 6
Houston 15 21 .337 2 1/2

Pacific Division

Portland 35 8 .554 —
Phoenix 25 14 .617 7 1/2

Chicago 25 19 .568 4
Golden State 20 22 .459 5 1/2

Detroit 18 23 .429 9 1/2
Kansas City 15 20 .341 14

Western Division

Seattle 24 16 .577 —
San Francisco 25 19 .531 8

Los Angeles 20 21 .488 4
Denver 18 22 .442 6

Tampa 20 21 .433 7 1/2

Philadelphia 18 22 .433 7 1/2

Minnesota 18 22 .433 7 1/2

St. Louis 18 22 .433 7 1/2

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